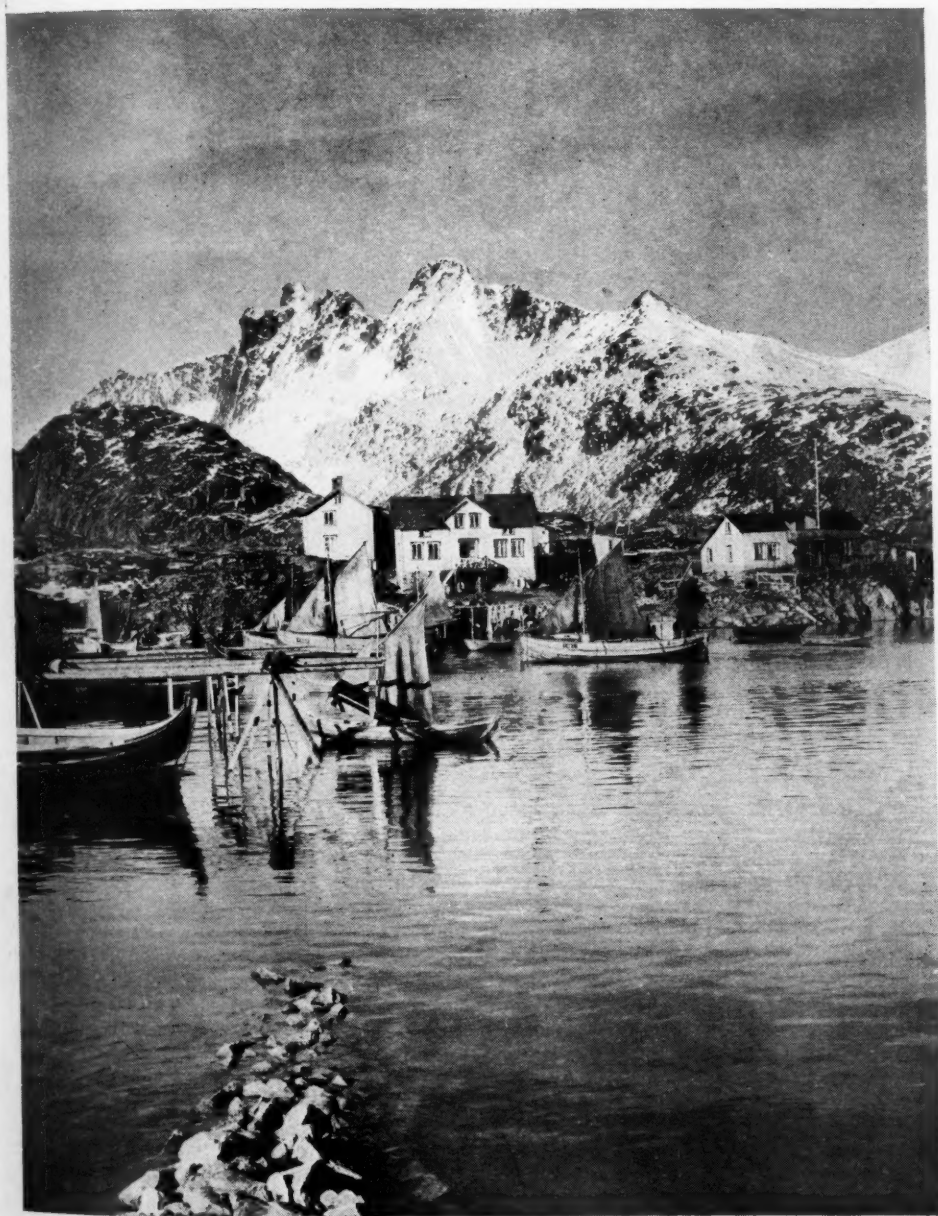


OCTOBER, 1929

OCT 2 1929

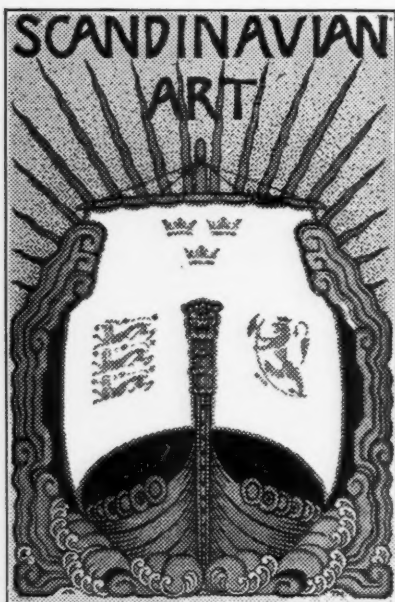
• THE • AMERICAN • SCANDINAVIAN REVIEW



Wilse

From Svolvær in Lofoten

BOOKS AND AUTHORS



A SURVEY OF SWEDISH ART

by CARL G. LAURIN, art critic and author.

DANISH ART IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

by EMIL HANNOVER, Late Director of the Danish Museum of Industrial Art in Copenhagen.

MODERN NORWEGIAN ART

by JENS THUIS, Director of the National Gallery in Oslo.

INTRODUCTION by DR. CHRISTIAN BRINTON, author and critic.

660 pages, frontispiece in color, 375 illustrations, complete index of artists. Bound in blue cloth.

8vo. (9½x6½)

Price \$8.00

"This volume is notable for being the first complete record in English of the architecture, sculpture, and painting of Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, and as a record it is made the more enjoyable and understandable for the American reader unfamiliar with this general subject by the many excellent photographs introduced in the text."—*International Studio*.

"Our knowledge of beauty would be much increased if we included at least two score of the Scandinavian artists and sculptors in our studies. The four competent men who have made this adequate volume possible, have given us preludes to the work itself, valuable beyond comparison."—*The New York Times*.

"It is the one book that gives in the English language an almost complete expression of what the Scandinavian artists have done and are doing in their special vocations."

—*The New York Herald*.

Published and Sold by

THE AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN FOUNDATION

25 West 45th Street, New York City

Meet modern competition *with* **RADIOGRAMS**

Radiograms demand attention—and get it!
That's why Radiograms play a leading part
in industry's greatest battles. Direct commu-
nication with nearly all parts of the globe,
Radiograms cut out costly delays and errors.
Use this modern weapon in your business.
Mark messages

"Via RCA"

Quickest way to all the world

R.C.A. COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

Central Radio Office

Always Open

64 Broad Street, New York City

The American-Scandinavian Review

VOLUME XVII

OCTOBER, 1929

NUMBER 10

Published by THE AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN FOUNDATION

Trustees:

JOHN G. BERGQUIST
E. A. CAPPELEN-SMITH
JAMES CREESE
JOHN A. GADE
JOHN D. HAGE
CHARLES S. HAIGHT
HAMILTON HOLT

EDWIN O. HOLTER
WILLIAM HOVGAARD
GEORGE N. JEPSON
WILLIAM WITHERLE LAWRENCE
HENRY GODDARD LEACH
G. HILMER LUNDBECK
FREDERICK LYNCH

H. ESK. MOLLER
CHARLES S. PETERSON
CHARLES J. RHOADS
FREDERIC SCHAEFER
HANS CHRISTIAN SONNE
GEORGE E. VINCENT
OWEN D. YOUNG

Secretary, NEILSON ABEEL

HANNA ASTRUP LARSEN, Editor

The REVIEW is published monthly, 35 cents a copy; \$3.00 a year. Associates of the Foundation receive the REVIEW upon payment of membership dues.

Publication office, 41 William St., Princeton, N.J. Editorial and executive offices, 35 West 45th St., New York. All communications for publication should be addressed to the editorial office.

Entered as second class matter at the post office of Princeton, N.J., under act of March 3, 1879. Copyright 1929 in the United States. Printed at the Princeton University Press.

Order the REVIEW in:

Denmark: Danmarks Amerikanske Selskab, N. Feilberg, secretary, Vestre Boulevard 18, Copenhagen.

Norway: Norge-Amerika Fondet, Arne Kildal, secretary, Lille Strandgate 1, Oslo.

Sweden: Sverige Amerika Stiftelsen, Eva Fröberg, secretary, Grevturegatan 24, A, Stockholm.

British Dominions: Oxford University Press, Amen House, Warwick Square, London, E.C.

CONTENTS

| | PAGE |
|---|--------------|
| FROM SVOLVÆR IN LOFOTEN. Photograph by Wilse..... | Cover |
| STRANDVÄGEN IN STOCKHOLM. Photograph by Henry B. Goodwin..... | Frontispiece |
| SÖREN KIERKEGAARD. By Eduard Geismar. Four Illustrations..... | 591 |
| HARDY-HEART. Poem. By Aldis Dunbar..... | 600 |
| THE CROWN PARK AT GARPENBERG. By Robert P. Holdsworth. Seven Illustrations..... | 601 |
| NEW LIGHT ON GUSTAF FRÖDING. By Charles Wharton Stork..... | 609 |
| SKAVLAN'S BOOK ON HAMSUN. By Hans Olav. Four Illustrations..... | 612 |
| INTELLECTUAL CURRENTS IN DENMARK. By Julius Clausen. Four Illustrations..... | 617 |
| NORWAY'S INDUSTRIES. VII. COD LIVER OIL. By H. Sundby-Hansen..... | 622 |
| CURRENT EVENTS: U.S.A., Sweden, Norway, Denmark..... | 624 |
| THE AMERICAN SCANDINAVIAN FOUNDATION..... | 628 |
| NORTHERN LIGHTS. One Illustration..... | 629 |
| BOOKS | 632 |
| FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE NOTES; TRADE AND SHIPPING | |

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

1531 Walnut St.
Philadelphia

Established 1818
59 Wall St., NEW YORK

60 State St.
Boston

OUR modern organization,
the product of a century
of experience, offers complete
facilities for the financing of
domestic and foreign trade.

BROWN, SHIPLEY & COMPANY

Founders Court, Lothbury
LONDON, E. C.

Office for Travelers
123 Pall Mall, LONDON, S. W.

The Bank of United States

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Resources over \$300,000,000.00

Our Scandinavian Department transacts banking business of
every description in Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Finland.

Foreign Exchange
Letters of Credit

Foreign Collections
Foreign Securities

Transmission of funds to all Scandinavian countries.

Radio transfers for only 25c per order.

The Bank of United States

SCANDINAVIAN DEPARTMENT

Fifth Avenue at 32nd Street, New York, N. Y.

Fifty-eight offices throughout greater New York

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.

of LIVERPOOL, LONDON and NEW YORK

THIS COMPANY INSURES RISKS UPON SECURITIES, BANKNOTES,
BONDS, SPECIE, MERCHANDISE, AUTOMOBILES, FREIGHTS,
HULLS, AND INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND MARINE RISKS

Losses Made Payable in the Chief Cities of the World

LONDON BRANCH
1 Old Broad Street, London

MELBOURNE BRANCH
57 Queen Street, Melbourne

SYDNEY BRANCH
56 Pitt Street, Sydney

UNITED STATES BRANCH COTTON EXCHANGE BUILDING, NEW YORK

L. H. REYNOLDS
Underwriter

W. A. W. BURNETT
Sub-Underwriter

J. H. WALTERS
Secretary

MARINE INSURANCE

Hulls Cargoes Merchandise Specie Bonds

*Issues Policies on All Classes of Marine Risks
Including Yachts, Registered Mail and Parcel Post*

Losses Made Payable in All Parts of the World

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.
of Liverpool, England (Marine Department)

QUEEN INSURANCE CO. of AMERICA
of New York (Marine Department)

NEWARK FIRE INSURANCE CO.
of Newark, N. J. (Marine Department)

MARITIME INSURANCE CO., Ltd.
of Liverpool (U. S. Branch)

84 Williams St., New York City
John E. Hoffman . . . Marine Manager

INSURANCE NOTES

INSTITUTE UNDERWRITERS CUT INSURANCE RATE

The Marconi International Marine Communication Co., Ltd., announces that the Institute of London Underwriters has suspended the additional premiums charged on vessels calling at St. John, N.B., when the insured vessel is properly equipped with wireless direction-finder apparatus. This is the first time that underwriters have abated their policy conditions in favor of ships equipped with special wireless apparatus.

BANK HAS SURVEY OF LIFE INSURANCE NEEDS

The City Bank Farmers Trust Company has prepared a Life Insurance Estate Survey as an aid to analyzing insurance needs. A pamphlet entitled "Getting the Most Out of Your Life Insurance" can be obtained at any branch of the National City Bank with which the Farmers Loan and Trust Company was recently affiliated.

STEEL COMPANY TAKES OUT MORE GROUP INSURANCE

A contract for \$35,000,000 additional protection for the 25,000 employees of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation of Pittsburgh and its subsidiaries has been signed with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. This brings the employees benefit program to about \$60,000,000. The corporation and employees are to share the cost of the premiums.

FINANCIAL NOTES

NORWEGIAN WHALING YIELDS BIG TAX REVENUE

The lucrative Norwegian whaling industry has been a rich source of revenue to the state. Among the leading taxpayers is Lars Andersen of Sandefjord, who pays 18,482 kroner on an income of 132,000 kroner. Other Sandefjord whalers with large tax payments are Johan Rasmussen with 106,600 kroner income and a tax of 13,640 kroner; Magnus Konow, 70,200 kroner income and 8,527 tax, and Sören L. Christensen, 64,000 kroner income and 3,133 kroner tax. It is estimated that 3,400 men were employed at whaling in the Antarctic waters alone the present season. The payroll is around 40,000,000 kroner.

GYLDENDAL PUBLISHING HOUSE

PAYS 20 PER CENT DIVIDEND

With a surplus of 585,764 kroner for 1928, the Gyldendal Publishing House of Copenhagen paid to its stockholders a dividend of twenty per cent, equal to 360,000 kroner. The reserve fund received 60,000 kroner, while 281,000 kroner were transferred to the new account. The assets of the concern are placed at 3,500,000 kroner, to which are added 860,000 kroner for paper, cuts, and other materials.

RAPID STRIDES IN AMERICAN BRANCH BANKING

Speaking before the Illinois Bankers' Association, Rudolf S. Hecht, president of the Hibernia Bank and Trust Company of New Orleans, and chairman of the economic policy commission of the association, stated that the recent large mergers of banks augured well for the continued success of branch banking and its extension. Mr. Hecht was of the opinion that group, chain, and branch banking would continue unabated and at an even more rapid rate than formerly. He also said that a compilation for 26 American cities with a population of 100,000 or more shows that in about half of these cities more than 75 per cent of the total deposits are held by three to five banks.

PROFESSOR CASSEL ON WORLD'S GOLD SHORTAGE

In an article in *Seenska Dagbladet*, the noted Swedish economist, Professor Gustav Cassel, writes that, in order to avoid a serious financial world crisis, steps must be taken to make a very limited gold supply cover the demand for means of payment corresponding to the rapidly progressing needs of the world trade. He thinks this can be done in two ways, by eliminating the use of gold coins as currency, or by gradually reducing the demand for gold from the central banks for covering their notes. Professor Cassel pointed out that England and India had eliminated gold currency from circulation, and thereby helped to avoid a serious crisis in the gold basis system.

NATIONAL CITY BANK OPENS OFFICE IN MEXICO CITY

An event of the highest significance in the Mexican financial world took place with the National City Bank of New York opening an office in Mexico City. For that purpose a deposit of 550,000 Mexican gold pesos had to be placed with the Mexican government. In regard to general conditions of Mexi-

can banking, it is understood that the projected law to govern credit and banking institutions will include certain restrictions of the deposits by the public in branches of foreign banks. This is for the purpose of preventing depositors' money being used in speculations or other activities susceptible of damaging the national economy.

INCREASE IN NORWEGIAN CUSTOMS REVENUES

Revenue derived from Norwegian customs during the month of July amounted to 15,382,059 kroner as against 14,218,864 kroner for the same month of last year. For the entire budget year 1929-30 the revenue was 109,000,000 kroner.

FINLAND PLACES BOND LOANS ABROAD

A bond loan for 10,000,000 Swedish kronor was recently placed by Finland through a consortium in which Stockholm's Enskilda Bank took the leading part. The loan bears interest at 6½ per cent and is for 30 years. Another loan for 500,000 pounds sterling was negotiated with Hambros Bank of London and the Enskilda Bank. The rate was the same as for the above.

PURPOSE OF BANK FOR INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENTS

The *Index*, published by the New York Trust Company, contains an article describing in detail the purpose of the proposed International Bank. The bank, it is stated, becomes primarily the machinery for the administration of the Young plan, but in addition it is given wide powers, not only in the co-ordination of the work of the central banks, but in general banking operations, including the power of investment. The capital of the bank is to amount to \$100,000,000 of which \$25,000,000 will be paid in at once. It is still undetermined where the International Bank will have its headquarters.

MONEY DUE SWEDISH BANKS ABROAD

The total net amount due Swedish banks by banks and bankers abroad, at the end of the first half of the year, was 470,000,000 kroner, or only 46,000,000 kroner less than at the beginning of the year. This development is in contrast to last year when the net amount due the Swedish banks abroad declined during the first half year by 176,000,000 kroner to 376,000,000 kroner, mainly as a consequence of the labor disputes then going on.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE N. Y. STATE BANKING DEPARTMENT

Largely as a result of the City Trust failure in New York City, Governor Roosevelt has had placed before him recommendations by the Moreland act commissioner, Mr. Moses, tending to improve and strengthen the State Banking Department. Governor Roosevelt has promised that he will appoint a commission to study the subject with a view to embodying the recommendations in appropriate legislation.

DANISH FINANCIAL SITUATION REFLECTS IMPROVED BUSINESS

With greater industrial activity during recent months, the Danish financial situation is wholly promising, and the bourse operations have been bullish in character.

JULIUS MORITZEN.

When answering advertisements, please mention THE AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN REVIEW

CENTRAL HANOVER Establishes a Resident Representative in Buenos Aires

In addition to its representatives in London, Paris, Berlin and Sydney, Central Hanover has established another resident representative office at 501 Roque Saenz Pena, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

This is a logical recognition of the increasing importance of South America in our foreign business relations. Central Hanover resident representatives cooperate with local banks ensuring its customers the maximum in service in the financing and expediting of shipments and reliable trade information.

The services of the foreign department as well as the complete banking and trust facilities of Central Hanover are at the disposal of its correspondents and friends in the banking world everywhere.

CENTRAL HANOVER BANK AND TRUST COMPANY

NEW YORK

14 Offices in 14 Manhattan Centers

NO SECURITIES FOR SALE

CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS OVER ONE HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS



When answering advertisements, please mention THE AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN REVIEW



THE GATEWAY TO FORESTRY IN SWEDEN—THE
ENTRANCE TO THE FORESTRY HIGH SCHOOL,
STOCKHOLM

Dr. EDUARD GEISMAR has been since 1921 professor of theology at the University of Copenhagen. He is regarded as the leading authority on Sören Kierkegaard. His books on the great Danish philosopher have been translated into German, and when he lectured on Kierkegaard at the international meeting of theologians at Göttingen last summer, his

lecture was exceedingly well attended and received with enthusiasm.

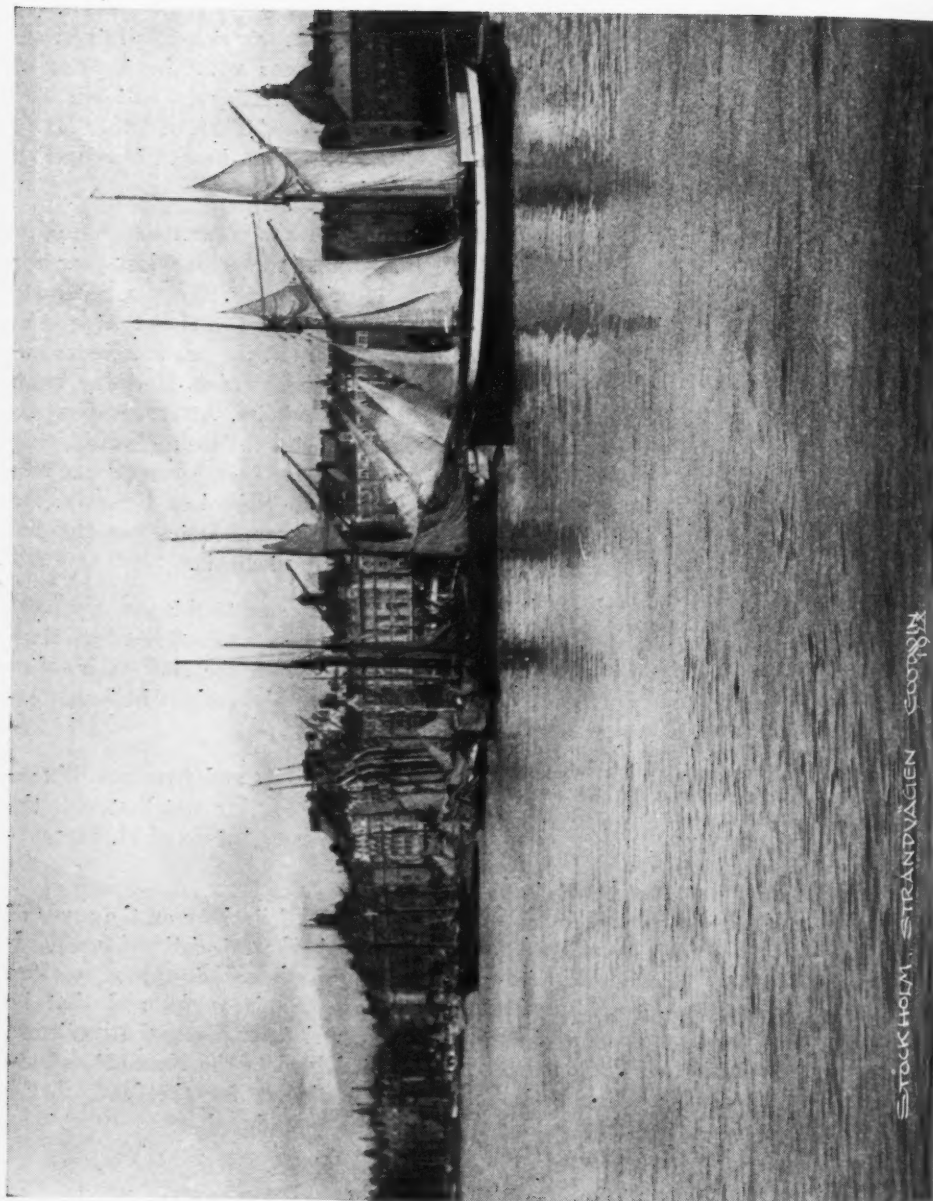
ALDIS DUNBAR is a contributor of verse and short stories to many magazines. He has written a set of Irish folk-fairy tales which will appear with the imprint of Dutton's this fall. They are entitled "The Sons O'Cormac an' Tales of Other Men's Sons," and the book has an introduction by Padraic Colum.

ROBERT P. HOLDSWORTH was Fellow of the Foundation to Sweden last year for the study of forestry. He was fortunate enough to arrive just in time to represent Yale University at the one hundredth anniversary of the Swedish Forestry High School in Stockholm. At Garpenberg he was charged with the task of translating the working plan of the forest for the records of the Yale School of Forestry. He has written numerous articles on Sweden for American periodicals.

HANS OLAV came to this country from Norway five years ago and has ever since his arrival been on the staff of *Nordisk Tidende* in Brooklyn, where he is now assistant editor.

JULIUS CLAUSEN and CHARLES WHARTON STORK are regular contributors to the REVIEW. The same is true of H. SUNDBY-HANSEN.

The harbor of Svolvær on the cover of this number is characteristic of the Nordland fishing harbors that appear so often in Knut Hamsun's works and that he knows so well from personal experience. We are indebted to the Norwegian Government Railways for the loan of the photograph reproduced.



STOCKHOLM STRANDVÄGEN GOODWIN

STRANDVÄGEN IN STOCKHOLM

Copyright by Goodwin, Stockholm

THE AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN REVIEW

VOLUME XVII

OCTOBER, 1929

NUMBER 10

Sören Kierkegaard

By EDUARD GEISMAR

In studying Scandinavian literature, the name of Sören Kierkegaard constantly recurs. Though subtlety of thought and intricacy of style have made the great Danish philosopher a closed book to the casual reader, he helped shape the minds of many important writers. Ibsen especially owed much to him, and the uncompromising religion of *Brand* is quite in the spirit of Kierkegaard. Professor Geismar elucidates the elements in Kierkegaard's writing that made him such a potent factor in the intellectual life of the North.

A WONDERFULLY gifted spirit housed in a frail and delicate body; one of the world's greatest geniuses surrounded by contemporaries who did not understand him; a man to whom Christianity was all in all, living in a generation which first was moved by esthetics and afterwards looked on politics as the way to progress, while only lip service was paid to Christianity—the experience of these opposites made the life of Sören Kierkegaard one of misery.

Born in Copenhagen on the fifth of May, 1813, his childhood was spent in a home dominated by his father's imperious will. The child, who inherited his father's melancholy, was early brought under the power of a form of Christianity in which the radiance that first shone from the cross was turned into a judgment on those who thus treated "the Loving One."

The father's whole life had been spent under the heavy shadow of a childhood memory. As a boy he had herded cattle on the heath in all kinds of weather. One day, when the loneliness became unbearable, he

had climbed on a dike, lifted his hand to heaven, and cursed God. He often felt that he and his family were under the wrath of God because of this action, and toward the end of his life the obsession grew stronger; he thought he had committed sin against the Holy Ghost.

Kierkegaard, in speaking of himself, frequently uses a phrase from the second Epistle to the Corinthians: a thorn in the flesh. It is impossible for us to plumb the depths of meaning in that phrase, but we do know that this thorn in the flesh gave the decisive turn to his life, by preventing him from marrying and by compelling him to break his engagement. The heavy burden which was his heritage grew still heavier under the influence of a strange education. A gloomy form of Christianity was impressed upon him both by compulsion and in play, at the same time as his reason and imagination were stimulated to an unnaturally early development. When he wanted to go out for a walk, his father would take him by the arm and lead him round the table, and then the two would talk about what they saw, giving their imaginations such free rein that the fancied objects became real and vivid. As a young man Kierkegaard for a short period tried to compensate himself for the way in which his joy in life had been crushed in boyhood, but it did not last long. He soon returned to Christianity and consecrated his life to its service. His career was decided for him when the "thorn in the flesh" forced him to break his engagement. From the great agony of his love there gushed a fountain of poetry which he made to serve religion.

Denmark about 1840 was dominated intellectually by the poet and critic Johan Ludvig Heiberg. The relation between literature and religion was extremely peaceful. It is true, Heiberg's speculative philosophy and Martensen's theological lectures were not exactly identical in their tendencies, yet the difference was not so great but that cultured Copenhagen could find mental food in both without experiencing any inner disturbance. Both had in common a certain broad and liberal religiosity. Kierkegaard saw it as his mission to call a warning against this, in his opinion, superficial dabbling with a mixture of esthetics and philosophy. To that end he devoted a literary activity which quite absorbed his time and interests. When he was in the mood, of an evening, he would have every room in the house lighted and the whole place littered with the papers on which he hastily scribbled down all the thoughts that crowded and jostled each other in his mind. At such times no one was admitted except the poor whom he supported.

The first part of his task was to free the austere, uncompromising ideal of Christianity from the embraces of estheticism. This problem he attacked in a manner peculiarly his own. Instead of trying to



SÖREN KIERKEGAARD

After a Drawing by Chr. Kierkegaard

elucidate in theoretic form the distinction between religion and esthetics, he wrote imaginative works in which the subject was often love. But when he had lavished all the rich treasures of his intellect and imagination, the reader was forced to face the fact of a fundamental divergence between two theories of life, and thus the way was prepared for religious feeling on a Christian basis. The author in fact tried to write magnificent books of devotion for cultured people. He meant to show them by esthetic means that esthetics alone could not sustain life. That is the purpose of these remarkable works which are purported to be written by imaginary

persons in order to underscore the fact that they do not express the real convictions of the author. He wanted it known that he was no esthetician.

"What is a poet? A miserable man who hides agony in his heart but whose lips are so formed that sighs and cries sound like sweet music. It is with him as with those unfortunates who were tortured to death by slow fire in the brazen ox of Phalaris; their cries could not reach the ears of the tyrant to distress him, for to him they sounded like sweet music. And men flock around the poet and say: 'Sing some more'—that is: 'May new tortures wrack your soul, and may your lips be shaped as before; for the shrieks would horrify us, but the music is pleasant.' And the critics in their turn say: 'That's right. That is according to the rules of esthetics.' Now it is well known that a critic is just like a poet—except that he has not the anguish in his heart and not the music on his lips. Therefore I would rather be a swineherd at Amagerbro and be understood by the swine than be a poet and be misunderstood by men."

Some of these works, however, are not aimed at esthetic culture but at the prevailing confusion of philosophy with religion. In witty, flashing, yet serious and weighty dissertations he stresses the differ-

ence between thought and life with a keenness that no one else has matched. It is life that matters.

"Spirit is the power of a man's convictions over his life."

"I am 'without authority.' Far be it from me to judge a single human being. But inasmuch as I wish to have this matter clarified, I will take myself as an example and test my life by a single Lutheran proof of faith: Faith is restless. Let me suppose, then, that Luther has risen from his grave and that he has been living for years among us, observing the lives we lead, those of others as well as mine. One day he addresses me, saying: 'Are you a believer? Have you faith?' And I will answer just like everybody else: 'I am a believer.'—'How can that be?' says Luther, 'for I have not noticed anything, and yet I have watched your life, and you know that faith is a restless thing. In what way has this faith which you lay claim to disturbed you? In what manner have you borne witness for truth and against falsehood? What sacrifices have you offered, what persecution have you suffered for Christianity? And in your home what signs have you shown of self-denial and renunciation?'—'But my dear Luther, I can assure you that I do have faith.'—'Assure, assure—what words are these? When it is a question of faith one does not need any assurance, if one has it (for faith is a restless thing), and if one has it not, then no assurance can avail.'—'But please believe me, I assure you as solemnly as possible.'—'A truce with your talking! What good is there in your assurances?'—'But if you will only read a single one of my writings, you will see how I describe faith, so there can be no doubt that I have it.'—'I believe the man is mad! If, as you say, you can describe faith, that only proves that you are a good poet, but by no means that you are a believer. Perhaps you can also weep when you describe faith, and that would prove that you are a good actor.'"

All this was very well. The only trouble was that hardly anyone understood what these strange compositions meant. Even Heiberg did not understand what the writer was aiming at. People looked on Kierkegaard as a freakish, enigmatic man who used his brilliant talents in a manner incomprehensible to them.

Suddenly he threw himself into a heated polemic against *Corsaren* (*The Corsair*) the oppositional humorous journal which appeared to his conservative nature as the most vitiating influence of the day. But *Corsaren* was a dangerous adversary. For the next six months Kierkegaard was a constant figure in its witty articles and clever caricatures. "The great philosopher" became the laughing stock of this comparatively small city, which eagerly awaited every number to see how *Corsaren* would next make sport at Sören's expense. He was always pictured with one trouser leg shorter than the other.

From Kierkegaard's diary, which he kept from his earliest youth and which gives a remarkable picture of his soul, we know how distressed he was by these attacks, and how deeply hurt he was especially



SCENE FROM GAMMELTORV IN COPENHAGEN. THE HOUSE IN THE MIDDLE IS THAT WHERE KIERKEGAARD WAS BORN AND LIVED FOR THIRTY-FIVE YEARS

From a Drawing by I. L. Ritter

because not a single voice in the literary circles of Copenhagen was lifted in his defense. This experience again drove home to him the doctrine he had learned as a child: that truth must suffer. He became more and more convinced that the greater part of the Church's Christianity was mere outward show. It seemed to him that the chief difficulty arose because men had forgotten, both in their lives and in their preaching, that there is a deep spiritual opposition between God and the world, and to be a Christian one must suffer in this world.

To this extent his own outer life was in harmony with his honest striving. For he was suffering, and that was the first thing demanded of a Christian—that there should be harmony between the faith he professed and the life he lived. But the fact that one who only desired to be a Christian in a land where "all were Christians" should be made to suffer the martyrdom of ridicule was certainly a satire on "Christendom." Kierkegaard now made up his mind that he, with his poetic and scholarly and psychological endowments, could best serve God by devoting his life to infusing, if possible, more life and warmth into the prevailing worldly Christianity. In doing so he, who had begun by attacking the esthetic and poetic falsification of Christianity, was

driven into a more and more vigorous opposition to what he regarded as a falsification of Christianity by the Church.

In the meantime he wrote books of devotion. But the reader who grapples with these homilies—most of which, unfortunately, remain untranslated—will find that the element of edification in them is of a peculiarly penetrating, even scathing nature. The author insists on humility in the presence of the Christian ideals. "I have loved the ideals that wound," he says in one place. By this road, this humility before the ideals, lay the way to grace, while the fundamental fault of the Lutheran Church was that it had taken the name of grace in vain. In a long Communion sermon of 126 closely-printed pages, and in his *Deeds of Love*, the author drives home this lesson. Their subtlety and incisiveness, combined with an extraordinary artistic finish, make these writings as unique in the literature of the world as his earlier esthetic-philosophic works had been.

The year of the Revolution, 1848, made Kierkegaard more than ever convinced of the deterioration of Christianity. That men should delude themselves into thinking that the sickness of the world could be cured by politics and majorities—and that this belief could be harbored in a "Christian" world! And this folly was shared even by the Primate of Denmark, the Most Reverend Bishop Mynster, to whom he had looked up with the memory of his father in mind! From now on his writings became more directly polemical against established Christianity; he dug a deep channel of opposition between reason and revelation, between the natural call of pleasure and Christianity which pointed to a *Via Dolorosa*. Before his inner eye there hovered the conception of a martyr-prophet, possessed of eminent spiritual gifts, who was to awaken slumbering Christendom by himself becoming a martyr.

"There is an old book in which one may read of witnesses for the truth. In this one may read, as at other times we read, or as other people read, in the court almanac. As one who reads the court almanac feels exalted in following the man of rank as he rises step by step to the peak of honor, so one who reads in the other book, sees with quiet exaltation how the witness for truth descends step by step into the minority where he belongs, until at last he stands quite alone, rejected. These are the two movements: crescendo and decrescendo. Crescendo: I have tasted the honor of being jubilantly greeted and crowned by the people. Decrescendo: I have tasted the honor of being hissed.—There is only this difference, that the vaulted roof under which the person of rank speaks is not so well constructed acoustically as the one under which the witness for truth speaks; for it is only under the latter that eternity gives echo."

Kierkegaard had written such things as these, but he did not send them out, because he pondered for a long time on whether he, who was

himself so far from being a perfect Christian, had the right to fling out the fire of denunciation over the Christian Church. But at last, after two years' reflection and many prayers, he allowed these incendiary articles to see the light of day. It had always been his intention that his sternness should strike down, but always in such a manner that the honest seeker should find peace for his soul, provided only that he willingly admitted his own immeasurable distance from the ideal. With this in mind, Kierkegaard closed this part of his writings with a Communion sermon in which he proclaimed the grace of God.

Here the matter would have ended, if a certain incident had not provoked him into pouring out the vials of his wrath. The occasion was the eulogy which Professor Martensen delivered at the death of his predecessor, the old Bishop Mynster whom he likened to the apostles. Kierkegaard at once wrote his protest, but did not publish it before Professor Martensen was himself appointed bishop. Then he attacked first Martensen and then the whole organized Church. The argument, which was carried on sometimes with deeply serious feeling, sometimes with stinging wit, reached its climax in the thesis that since the Christianity of the New Testament no longer existed, it was better to refrain from taking part in church services, since that at least saved one from the sin of mocking God. He ridiculed the comparison with the apostles in the following paragraphs:

"Let me illustrate what I say by an example. Take a school and let us imagine that there are a hundred pupils who are to learn the same things and be judged by the same standards. To be Number 70 or lower is to be far down in the class. But what if the thirty pupils ahead of Number 70 should get the notion of forming a class for themselves? Then Number 70 would become Number 1. This is a promotion—if one wishes to call it so, but



SÖREN KIERKEGAARD

After a Woodcut by H. P. Hansen

to my mind it is retrogression, a sinking down into a contemptible mendacious self-satisfaction; for it is a much higher position to be honestly Number 70 by a true scale of measurement. . . .

"Let us imagine a Christian city. The standard of measurement from a Christian point of view is the disciple, the imitator. Very well, but in that town there is really no one who can bear to be measured by that standard. On the other hand we have—let us say—Pastor Jensen. He is a clever and talented man, and much good can be said of him. Let us make him Number 1 and range ourselves accordingly; there is some sense in that, for then we shall get somewhere.—'But by the ideal standard, Pastor Jensen is—to recall the former illustration—only Number 70.'—Pooh! away with ideals! If we are to carry them with us, no human being will wish to live. But what does Pastor Jensen himself say? He says—and thereby one detects that he is not even Number 70—that he is quite fit to be the standard of measurement and the pattern; these exaggerated claims are fantastic. And that is the way people make game of Christianity in that city. Pastor Jensen, a society man who is just made for this parlor game, becomes, in the game, the true Christian, even the apostle. The newspapers sing his praises as an apostle, and in the capacity of apostle—how suitable!—he is showered with all the pleasant things of this life, which he still—in his character of apostle?—knows how to value and enjoy.

"The worshipful and honorable Privy-General-Chief-Court Chaplain, the distinguished favorite of society, stands forth in the richly decorated cathedral, before a limited group of the elect, and preaches movingly on his self-chosen text: 'The base things of the world, and the things that are despised, did God choose'—and there is no one who laughs.

"It is told of a Swedish parson that he was shocked at the effect which his sermon produced on his weeping congregation, and that he reassuringly said: 'Don't cry, children,—perhaps it is all a pack of lies.'

"Why do parsons no longer say that? It is not necessary; we know it—we are all parsons. But that is no reason why we should not weep. Neither our tears nor his need be hypocritical; they may be real and genuine—as in the theater."

The attack on Bishop Martensen used up the remaining strength of Kierkegaard's frail body. He was brought to the hospital, and died there, only forty-two years of age, at peace with God, but in unrelenting opposition to the Church.

He left no wordly goods. He had always considered it a sin to take usury, and therefore had used up his inherited capital so that at his death there was just enough for the expenses of the funeral. By his early death he escaped the fate he had from day to day deliberately approached, of being left without any monetary resources.

Through Kierkegaard's versatile and brilliant productivity there runs a thread which binds it together and makes of it a whole. This is the cause of Christianity, which he sought to serve from first to last, and to which he devoted all his great talents. Strangely enough, his

best known works are his esthetic-philosophic writings, which only a very few can read with any spiritual profit, although anyone hunting for witty sayings and brilliant conceits will find enough to stock him for a lifetime. The spiritual richness, the fertile imagination, and the almost holy penetration in these writings will lure the reader and hold him all the more firmly for their baffling nature. If one lacks time to read them in order, or if one knows nothing of Hegelian philosophy, there will, however, be much in them that is not clear even to the intelligent reader. On the other hand, his homilies have a strange fascination for anyone who will read them with the idea of deepening his own spiritual life; and his polemical writings express so strikingly what he had to say toward the end of his life while he attempted to revive a degenerate Christianity, that they ought to be known to all who take Christianity seriously.

It is true that even today judgments on him vary greatly. No one will deny his brilliant mind. People of artistic and philosophic predilections will read his esthetic writings with enthusiasm. He can even be used as a weapon to attack Christianity, for if the tortured asceticism he preached is the real Christianity, why then it is a matter of course that one does not want anything to do with it. For that reason some Christians will consider him a man who undoubtedly wished to serve the cause of Christianity, but who, partly because of his delicate health and partly because of his vain sensitivity, overshot the mark and became a dangerous guide. Finally, there are many who admit this criticism to be in a measure justified, but who are profoundly moved by his writings and by his life. These last will believe him—just as he was, and perhaps all the more for having overshot the mark, so that no one can imitate him—an instrument of God whose effect will be felt in distant generations, to rouse and vitalize.



SÖREN KIERKEGAARD

Caricature by Wilhelm Marstrand

Hardy-Heart

By ALDIS DUNBAR

O *DIN All-Father,
As the years reach me
Let me not rear them*

Into a fastness

Where I take refuge:

“Too old to strive!”

Crouching behind them,

Craving to hide me

From storm-cloud or sunshine,

Lest I be summoned

To join the Folk-Mote

Of men still alive!

Odin All-Father,

Time be the Wave-World,

I the Long Dragon

Cleaving its surges

Of years as I meet them;

Wide-spread my sails,

Glorious and golden,

Urging Life onward

Over the Swans' Bath,

A strong seafarer,

Heading the gales!

* *

Let me sink standing,

Tossed by the gales!



SAMPLE PLOTS IN THE FOREST; TO THE LEFT NO THINNING HAS BEEN DONE

The Crown Park at Garpenberg

By ROBERT P. HOLDSWORTH

THE LITTLE creatures of Garpenberg Crown Park had been making the most of the night's snowfall which covered the forest floor with a surface as smooth and as white as that of a sheet of paper from one of Sverige's own mills. On this clear mid-April morning we could easily read the account of their activities which they had so busily recorded in the snow. Here were the long leaps of a hare. He had paused, where a fallen poplar lay across his path, to nibble contemplatively at the tender bark. Presently the tracks of a fox appeared. Reynard had been trotting briskly and apparently with fixed purpose, for his traces joined those of the hare, and both disappeared into the depths of the woods. We shall never know whether a tragedy was enacted there under the pines and spruces or whether Br'er Rabbit was able to reach his briar patch in safety. The tiny tracks of wood mice and the gay frolicking of the Ekorre, the little squirrel with tufted ears, were plainly written in the light snow.

Perhaps none of these small natives of the forest were interested in the excellent forestry that we had come to see, but certainly the remote ancestors of the Ekorre had witnessed the planting of the very pines



FORESTRY HEADQUARTERS AT GARPENBERG CROWN PARK

in which he now found safety thirty meters above the ground. The Swedish forester studies the animal life of the woods, and it is a part of his business to know the habits of these sylvan dwellers and the effect that they may have on the development and use of the forest. We did not see the tracks of the giant Älg, which is so like our American moose, but the day before we had observed the prints of his great splay feet in the moist soil of a stream bank and had noted where he had eaten the top-shoots of a number of young pines.

Garpenberg Crown Park is a Swedish State forest in southern Dalecarlia, and on its 22,500 acres the practice of forestry is to be seen in all of its different phases. From the thrifty reproduction on the forest floor to the sawmill with its towering brick smokestack, Garpenberg Crown Park is a going concern on a permanent and paying basis. It is not a large forest as Swedish forests go, and consequently its various compartments are easy of access.

The undulating hills clothed with pine (*Pinus sylvestris*) and spruce (*Picea resinosa*) and with here and there a strong intermixture of birch (*Betula alba*) are reflected during the summer time in the chain of mirror lakes which are useful as well as beautiful, for they form part of the system of waterways by which the felled timbers are floated to the mill. It is difficult to imagine finer and more level roads than are provided by the frozen surfaces of these same lakes in the winter season. Then narrow runnered sleds loaded with firewood and charcoal



THE BIRCH, ONCE CONSIDERED AN INTERLOPER, IS NOW VALUED

are drawn over their smooth expanses by shaggy horses to the tune of tinkling bells.

As we walked through the woods on this April morning over the thin blanket of snow that covered a forest floor which had been green with moss the day before, we came to a charcoal bottom—a circular opening in the stand of conifers where charcoal had been made. There are elements in this important branch of Swedish forest utilization that hold something of more than ordinary interest and perhaps of romance for the visitor from the new world. There are several reasons for this. First, the art of *kolning* is very ancient, and one that we seldom if ever see applied at home, and secondly it utilizes the smaller dimensions of timber so that when the logging is over for the season and the charcoal-burning is finished, there is no litter of timber remaining unused on the ground. The close utilization approximates that in a modern meat packing plant in America. In November we had seen on this very spot a kiln which had been built and was ready for firing—a huge, black, truncated cone, yards high and yards in diameter. It represented the sum total of many days' labor for man and horse. From the hard surface of the charcoal bottom, which may have been in use for decades, all loose material had been scraped away, and the poles of pine and spruce which were of too small diameter, or which exhibited too much decay to permit of a higher use, had been assembled here. The charcoal burner, using a plan which had its origin much farther back in time



GOOD HIGHWAYS ARE A RESULT OF FORESTRY

than his grandfather or his great-great-grandfather could possibly have remembered, then proceeded to build the *mila*. When the wood to be coaled was all laid up in place, the heap, from a little distance, resembled a high stockade, but on closer inspection it was seen to be a structure of solid wood, clear through to the central chimney where it was to be fired. Now it was ready for the covering of green spruce twigs and the heavy outer layer of sand mixed with old charcoal dust. After the firing the huge pile required watching by night and by day to see that the fire remained confined within its shell, for if it had broken through and burned unchecked, the result would have been ashes and not charcoal. One burner may have several such kilns under his care, and he must live with his smol-

dering charges during the three weeks' time that is required for the burning. As a resting place and a refuge from the elements, he usually has a small cabin equipped with a bunk mattress with spruce twigs and a crude stone fireplace on the hearthstone of which stands the inevitable three-legged coffee pot. This cabin is usually an "A" shaped affair, half dugout and half of small round logs chinked with moss. It is the official residence of the burner for the charcoal season.

When the visitor, having sniffed the pungent tarry smell of the burning heap from afar off, comes in the translucent yellow twilight of a winter afternoon upon the smudgy figure of the burner moving among the shadows of the deep forest, he feels no doubt a greater element of romance in the ancient art of charcoal-burning than does the tired burner himself.

When the dull black charcoal, piled in the basket-like body of a horse-drawn sledge, is delivered at the magazine of the smelter or is loaded at the railroad for shipment to a distant iron works, we have

a very practical illustration of the way the Swedish forests and the Swedish mines have long been allied in their operations.

When mature timber has been marked for cutting, the first man to follow the feller is the "adapter." With skilful eye and trained judgement he uses his measuring stick as he decides on the sortiment that can be cut from the fallen tree in such a way as to secure the largest proportion of desired products and the most money. For example, saw logs of the best practicable length and top diameters take precedence. From the rest of the tree may come a railroad tie, a bolt of pulpwood, or a mine prop, and a length of charcoal wood. Perhaps the entire "stock" may go into pulpwood, or owing to natural defects rendering it unfit for this purpose, it may be cut into firewood for which there is a steady demand over all of Sweden. There is very little waste. The degree of skill and the judgement of the adapter may spell the difference between profit and loss on any given tract.

Forest operations are performed largely by resident labor. The permanence of the forest is reflected in the permanence of the forest community. As we walk through Garpenberg Crown Park, we frequently emerge from the woods into agricultural openings of varying extent. One of the smaller places with its neat yard and cottage with red-tiled roof is the residence of a cutter. It is owned by the forest and rented to the occupant for a nominal sum. He has this pleasant home with its patch of potato land and the assurance of year round work in the woods. His children go to school and learn the useful arts at the folk school of the neighborhood. He reads his paper by electric light and gets the news and music of the world by radio. This larger place with its several hectares of tillage and meadow land is occupied by



SEED TREES OF SCOTCH PINE WITH A NEW GROWTH BELOW



THE MILL AT GARPENBERG WITH THE LOG SLIDE

a driver. He keeps horses, and during the winter he has work for them and for himself in the forest. During the agricultural season he is engaged in his own farming pursuits. These men and their families benefit by the permanently established forest, and the Crown Park authorities are assured of a permanent labor supply.

From one of the higher elevations, as we approach the headquarters area, we look out over the broad expanse of the Gruvsjön. A view of the farther reaches of this beautiful lake is blocked by an echelon of islands, but here

and there on the wooded strand we can see piles of logs which have been hauled from the forest to be stored on the shores, awaiting the open water of spring for floating to the mill. We can see the Garpenberg Saw, a thin feather of smoke waving from the top of its tall brick stack. The mill yard is bright with piles of freshly sawn lumber that before many weeks will be on its way to the sea-coast. During the long winter countless loads of logs have been drawn on one-horse sleds and have been deposited, in piles according to diameter, on the ice at the rear of the mill. The utilization here is as close as that in the forest, and a very high percentage of the raw stock is manufactured into salable material.

Much of the lumber from the Garpenberg Saw is sold for export and begins its over-seas journey at the ancient port of Gävle. The spruce, or sulphite pulpwood, goes to the pulp factory at the village of Fors, some distance to the south of the forest. The firewood of birch, pine, and spruce finds a ready sale in the towns of the neighborhood.

Garpenberg Crown Park is a self-contained unit, and as such it constitutes a "working circle." A sufficient supply of timber is produced in the forest to keep the wheels of its own industries moving. It is operated on that basis which is the universal goal of foresters—a sustained annual yield. This is not as great at present as it will be in the future, because, not so many years ago, before the area was taken over

by the State, it was over-cut, and a restocking program is now in progress.

An excursion, such as our mid-April walk, through the compartments of Garpenberg Crown Park enables the visitor to study the art of silviculture as it is applied to a predominantly coniferous forest. Here are the permanent sample plots or test areas which are so characteristic of the Swedish forest, whether public or private. Every managing forester is constantly engaged in the study of local conditions as they affect his particular bailiwick, and in his office will be found the carefully recorded results of his observations. When useful facts are arrived at, they will be practically applied. Wahlgren, the famous silviculturist who died last autumn, established many years ago, here in the Crown Park, a series of sample plots. They have been treated in various ways according to a predetermined schedule, and the experiments still have many years to run. The willingness to initiate work of this kind and to plod patiently along with it for years, knowing that in all probability another will live to record the final conclusions, is a characteristic of the true forester.

Shelterwood cuttings with natural reproduction already in evidence; border cuttings; cutting areas with seed trees and standards left standing to produce more wood; reproduction by seeding and by planting and the preparation of the ground to receive seeds dropped by the trees—all of these methods of forest culture are to be seen.

Pine, spruce, and birch live together on the hills of Garpenberg in very peaceable fashion. The problem of a multiplicity of species competing for the growing space, which often troubles American foresters, does not complicate silviculture in this part of Sweden. The birch, which was at one time considered to be a weed, an interloper, an undesirable among forest trees, is now much appreciated for the beneficent influence which forest scientists have shown that it has upon the soil.

One need not be at a loss for reliable statistics for quotation on the forests and forest industries in Sweden. It is probable that they now rank first in importance in the commerce of the nation. The State has been engaged during the last few years



THE OLD MANOR HOUSE FROM 1801 NOW USED BY THE
FIRST YEAR STUDENTS AT GARPENBERG

in conducting an accurate stock-taking, through a special organization, of the forest resources of the country. The field work of only two more seasons will see this indispensable project completed. Of the total land area of Sweden 57 per cent consists of forests. Of the 23.6 millions of hectares of forest 18.4 million hectares are held in private ownership. The Swedish public knows and appreciates the value and importance of the woodlands to the welfare of the nation. Its forests, great and small, are in a large measure paying concerns and are operated on a scientific and businesslike basis.

At Garpenberg, where the resources of the Crown Park are available for instruction purposes, is conducted the first year work of the Jägmästare Course, that rigorous instruction program which must be taken by every man who expects to enter the Swedish Government Forest Service. The remaining years of school work are given at the Forestry High School near Stockholm, and the thoroughness of the instruction given at this famous college, which has just had its one hundredth birthday, is reflected in the men who manage the Swedish forests. Memories of the long days spent at Garpenberg in learning the ways of the woods have rendered the locale of this preparatory year especially dear to the hearts of the younger generation of Swedish foresters. The days and weeks spent there by a visiting forester may well be marked with red letters in his diary.

The forests of Sweden are as individual as the varying natural and commercial conditions dictate. The Swedish State now controls the general policy which governs the exploitation of this all-important natural resource.

Garpenberg Crown Park with its ancient background of estate ownership as an auxiliary to the old iron mines; with its more recent history of over-exploitation by a syndicate; with its acquisition by the State and its operation under the present uniform policy which now obtains throughout the land, is on its way to becoming a model forest.

One who has had the pleasure of being there with the Supervisor of the Forest, Jägmästare Lennart Hollström, and with the instructors at the school, Jägmästare Enander, Heijbel, and Ekblom, can look forward with only pleasure and anticipation to hearing again their hearty "*Välkommen till Garpenberg.*"

Photographs by the Author

New Light on Gustaf Fröding

By CHARLES WHARTON STORK

SHORTLY after my first visit to Sweden, in the spring of 1920, whom should I happen upon in a London street but Mr. George Bernard Shaw? With the American enthusiasm which Mr. Shaw is supposed to resent I ventured to speak to him of the pleasure and inspiration I had found in the literary circles of Stockholm. Needless to tell I was corrected by the caustic sage. "The culture of Sweden has a high level of mediocrity but no genius; the nearest to it was old Strindberg," I was informed. I asked Mr. Shaw if he knew the poetry of Fröding. He did not.

Fröding, to my mind, is still the answer to Mr. Shaw's accusation that Sweden has produced no writer of the first rank. Heidenstam, Karlfeldt, Selma Lagerlöf, and Hjalmar Söderberg all seem to me names of major importance among living authors, but there is in Fröding a daemonic power, a depth of spiritual insight, an Ariel grace of lyricism which ranks him with Catullus, Heine, and Shelley; and a genial humor which is close to that of Burns. And Fröding the man is no less interesting than Fröding the poet. His is one of those natures which will always perplex and fascinate us. Though he is much more virile and inclusive, he is perhaps nearest in temperament to Poe, and we have not yet plucked out the heart of Poe's mystery.

It should therefore be a matter of wide literary interest that a new volume of Fröding biography has appeared recently in the *Frödingsminnen* of Mauritz Hellberg.* Mr. Hellberg was not only Fröding's most intimate friend at school, he was also with him during part of his unhappy university career, and became a

fellow editor on the radical newspaper, *Karlstads-Tidningen*. No one therefore is better qualified to record the earlier and more vital years of the poet's development. Mr. Hellberg wisely confines himself to the personal side of his subject, keeping entirely off the field of literary criticism. He is courageously frank in his presentation, and almost every page of his rather brief volume conveys first-hand information of value. It could be wished, however, that Mr. Hellberg had been more thorough in gathering the recollections of others in Fröding's circle and that he had been gifted with more imagination in his attempts to interpret a supremely imaginative character. The final biography of Fröding is still far from having been written; perhaps it can never be written.

The book begins with a sketch of the poet's ancestry. On both sides Fröding came of prosperous and cultivated people, and from both father and mother he inherited artistic tastes and mental unsoundness. He was born August 22, 1860, near Karlstad in Värmland, that pastoral region of lakes and woods which has always been the cradle of Swedish literary genius. Fröding's people were of Värmland stock for a century back with an original admixture of Danish and Spanish blood. His maternal grandfather was Bishop Agardh. Interestingly enough, he was distantly related to Tegnér, the leading poet of Sweden in the early part of the century, and to Selma Lagerlöf.

Fröding's father and mother had musical and literary taste, his mother in particular showing a decided gift for verse. The father was of a somewhat correct and pedantic type. At the age of forty he had a severe attack of brain fever, the result of exposure in a snow storm, from which he never wholly recovered. He suf-

*Albert Bonnier, Stockholm.

ferred in especial from melancholia. The mother was of a more emotional, high-strung nature, instinctively at war with the conventions of provincial society in which she found herself. As one or other of his parents was nearly always ill at home or in a sanitarium, the poet had almost no home life. As a substitute, however, he lived much as a boy on the country estates of various relatives, where he learned to delight in the beauties of nature and the humor and legendary lore of various local "characters."

Mr. Hellberg met the poet-to-be as a boy of about sixteen in school at Karlstad. Gustaf Fröding was small and delicate in physique, awkward in games, moody and excessively shy. Realizing his own disabilities, he used them consciously to amuse his fellows by becoming a clown. In studies he was lazy and indifferent unless, as in the case of history, they appealed to his imagination. From the first he had a faculty of sympathizing with servants, peasants, and vagabonds.

At the University of Uppsala the sensitive, unstable temperament of Fröding soon ran him into the breakers. The passion for drink took an irresistible hold upon him. Inheriting a bit of money at the death of his father, he joined a wild circle and was soon a leader in dissipation. The truth seems to be that the craving of his shy nature for affection took the only outlet at hand, as he wrote,

*I purchased my love for money,
Else ne'er had I known its might.*

He read a great deal, especially English, German, and Scandinavian poetry, but did almost nothing in the way of academic requirements. His political and social ideas became decidedly radical, though he never expressed them conspicuously. He finally left Uppsala in disgrace, his money spent, without any preparation for earning a living.

For a time he resided with one after another of his relatives. Finally, as he had begun to show some promise as a

writer, an uncle offered to get him a place on a Conservative newspaper. This Fröding declined and—what seemed even worse—went instead to a radical paper then in much disrepute. For this paper he regularly wrote a department of humorous gossip, into which from time to time he fitted a poem. Verse at this period seemed a drug in the Swedish market, but the success of Heidenstam's oriental poems finally induced Fröding to follow his example. As a result he sent to Mr. Hellberg from a German sanitarium what became the nucleus of his *Värmland Songs*. The reception of his first volume, *Guitar and Accordion*, which appeared in 1891, was most favorable from the critical point of view, but the first two editions brought the poet only about a hundred and forty dollars. He therefore returned to work on the *Karlstads-Tidning*.

Despite his poetic fame, life was still a pretty dismal affair for Fröding. His association with the newspaper put him at odds with his own class of society, and despite his free ideas his temperament was always aristocratic. Also he struggled in vain against his fits of dissipation, which were interspersed with periods of melancholia and ill health. Fröding, the sensitive devotee of beauty, was filled with self-disgust, but—like two of his favorite poets, Burns and Poe—lacked the will power to restrain himself. Meanwhile, with a curious duality, he could look at himself with the dispassionate scrutiny of an outsider. Amid all this he had friends who never questioned the inherent nobility of his character. The first place here seems to belong to his elder sister, Cecilia, and the next to Mr. Hellberg himself.

At last, just when with the publication of a second volume Fröding's situation began to look more hopeful, there was a complete physical collapse. Following a mood of great exaltation, the poet's mind suddenly gave way, and he spent two years at a sanitarium in Norway. A short

attempt to live near Stockholm ended, after more dissipation, in a still more severe breakdown. He then spent some five years in an asylum, from which he emerged an old man at forty-seven with the impressive presence of a prophet. The last years of his life were spent in a "quiet sunset time." He became deeply interested in religious studies, though he was never "converted" in the revivalist sense of the word. He was happy at the thought of leaving life, and at the end, his sister said, his features wore a transfigured expression that removed all fear of death from her mind forever after.

Fröding's funeral was like that of a beloved king. Tributes came alike from royalty and from the common people. His body lay in state at Stockholm and was then buried in the cemetery above the University at Uppsala, February 12, 1911. During the years of his banishment from the world his fame had grown till he had become a national idol, a prince in the realm of the spirit.

How can one reconcile the strangely inconsistent elements in Fröding's art and his life? His sister Cecilia wrote of him a year after his death: "His personality grows in unity and consistency. He was himself in good and evil. His tragedy lay in his conflict with the outer world. His mental disorder never involved his character." And Hellberg closes his impressions: "He loved beauty in all its revelations, beauty of nature, of the body, of the spirit. With this beauty was intimately united courage and kindness."

Let me close this review by suggesting that one of Fröding's great difficulties arose from his intense reticence as it conflicted with the desire to mix in the life about him. This comes out in one of his poems:

A GHASEL

I see the glad world from behind a grating;

I cannot, will not tear myself away:

*So fair the sight, to see how life is surging,
How the high billows toss against the
grating.*

*How poignant, how alluring, hark! how
gay*

*The sound of song and laughter upward
urging.*

*There glints of aspen, alder, birch com-
bine;*

*Beyond them is a dusky range of pine;
Fresh is the scent that pierces through
the grating.*

*And on the bay how glorious is the light,
In every drop of spray a jewel bright—
See how the splendor sparkles through
the grating!*

*Sailboats and steamers twine there in a
throng;*

*There's music from the bands, and merry
song.*

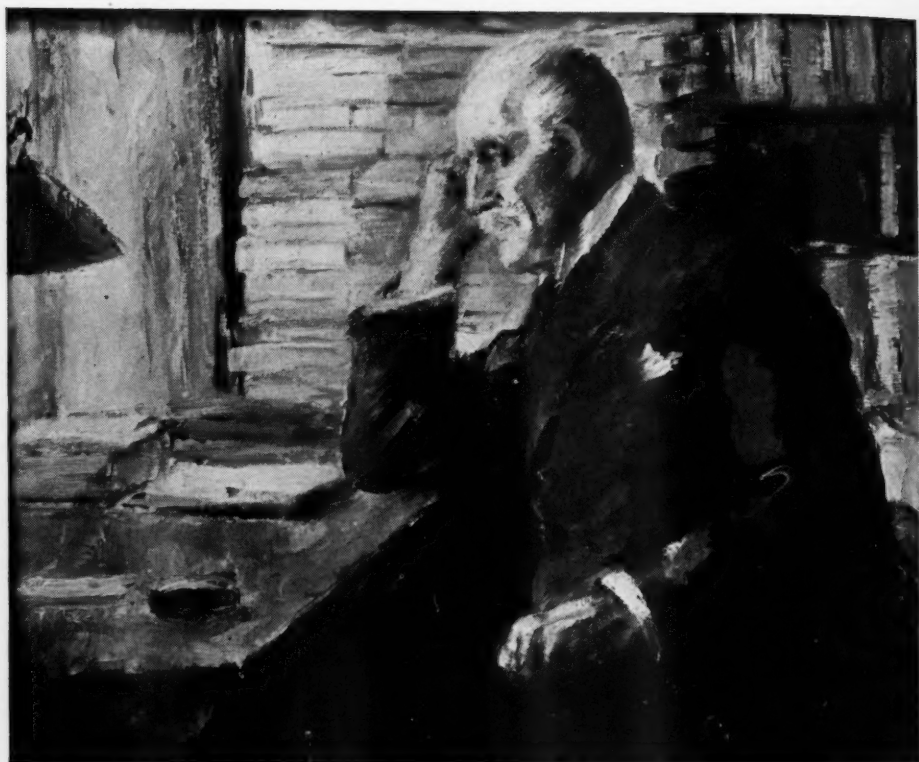
*Thousands of happy folk are on their way
To dell or mountain for a holiday.*

*I must, I will escape this cursed place,
Must drink of life, though but a moment's
space;*

*I'm slowly stifling here behind this grat-
ing.*

*Yet vainly, vainly do I seek to rend
This ancient hard inexorable grating;
It will not break, will never even bend,
For in myself is riveted the grating.
Only what shatters me can burst the grat-
ing.*

Shut off from his fellows both by the material prison of the hospital and by his own self-distrust and self-abhorrence, the poet has here given us a symbol not only of himself but of a universal human trait, the longing of the lover of beauty to merge with the outer world. Yet in his art the poet has shattered the grating and shared with mankind the joy as well as the pathos of his vision. Has not the duality of Fröding thus achieved a new truth and loveliness, even a new unity?



KNUT HAMSun

From Henrik Lund's Most Recent Painting of Him, 1929

Skavlan's Book on Hamsun

By HANS OLAV

EINAR SKAVLAN, who is the present director of the National Theater in Oslo and is also considered one of the most brilliant editors in Norway, has written the official biography of Knut Hamsun issued by Hamsun's Norwegian publishers on his seventieth birthday, August 4. *Knut Hamsun** is not merely a literary estimate of the author but gives a remarkable outline of his life from childhood to the present time. Especially interesting is the manner in which his works are tied up with the successive stages in his life. Skavlan's book is written in a

breezy and vivid style, and the text is illustrated with many pictures never before published. While, of course, it cannot be a final verdict, it is nevertheless a noteworthy biography of Norway's greatest living author.

The most important contribution the volume makes to our knowledge of Hamsun is the light it throws on his boyhood and early manhood days. Skavlan has succeeded in unearthing many facts not hitherto known and has thereby been able to dispel much of that fog which has shrouded Hamsun's early years and muddled

**Knut Hamsun*. Av Einar Skavlan. Oslo: Gyldendal Norsk Forlag, 1929.

previous attempts to describe them. He has spent years in collecting his material. Some of it he has received from Hamsun himself, but much has been gleaned on visits to the various places where Hamsun has lived at different periods of his life, and by talking with people who have known him. In this way it has been possible to recreate the environment of Knut Hamsun in his childhood, adolescence, and early maturity, and to determine the conditions that shaped the mental attitude evident in his works.

We are introduced to Knut Pedersen, as his name then was, immediately after he was taken by his parents from Gudbrandsdalen to Hamarøy in Nordland at the age of three. It was a wildly beautiful country, yet softened by the strange mild atmosphere of the North. His parents were poor, and Knut must needs help as best he could, by tending cattle up in the hills. The boy led a lonely life, caring for his cows and goats and sheep, and, as soon as he had learned to read and write, he found pleasure in scribbling impressions that came to him on small pieces of paper, which he always carried with him. This manner of jotting down inspirations is still being used by Hamsun. At the age of ten he wrote his first poem, setting forth his sympathy for a sick reindeer he found one day in the hills. When he was nine years old, Knut was sent to live with an uncle near by. This man, Hans Olsen, ran a small store, and because of a paralyzed hand, he set the youngster to keep his books, finding pleasure in torturing him by hammering his knuckles with a ruler every time he made a mistake. The malicious treatment he received at the hands of his old uncle filled Hamsun with that hatred against elderly people and autocratic authority, which, in due time, burst forth in many of his books. During the five years he stayed with Hans Olsen, Knut often thought of suicide as the only way out of his misery. He would sneak off to the nearby cemetery to seek peace and safety. A habit was formed right there.

Knut Hamsun has ever since been fascinated by graveyards, and has often written of them in his books.

From his fourteenth year we meet Knut Pedersen as a footloose wanderer, working at many things, spending a year behind the counter of a store, bending another year over the damaged shoes of the citizens of Bodö, and even taking up the tasks of a longshoreman. Of these vocations Hamsun has later recalled most frequently the time he spent as a merchant's apprentice—in *Segelfoss Town, Children of the Age*, and his latest book, *Tramps*, all of which are highly autobiographical. In one way Knut Pedersen differed from the average youth of Nordland, as he never followed the sea. Nature, to Hamsun, meant the forests and mountains and valleys. Years later, when he wrote a short story about fishermen on the New Foundland Banks, he did so only on hearsay. He never took part in these voyages.

At the age of eighteen he finished his first novel, a love story of small merit, called *Den Gaadefulde*. Two years later he wrote *Björger*, which showed marked progress. His style was, confessedly, a rough imitation of Björnsterne Björnson's, although somewhat looser and more jerky. By this time Knut Pedersen was quite cocksure about his ability; he was "destined" to become an author, as he put it. Two years later he obtained a loan of 1,000 kroner and set out into the world to achieve his aim. He selected a place where he knew no one. At Eystese in Hardanger he stayed several months, writing a long novel, *Frida*, which he took to Copenhagen in the fall of 1879 in search of a publisher. He was unsuccessful, but not broken in his fierce belief that he was an author. So he left for Christiania to find a new field.

Skavlan has dug up many interesting items of Hamsun's first stay in Oslo, proving beyond doubt that *Hunger* is a highly autobiographical book, depicting Hamsun's own desperate struggle to keep alive. The young author pestered newspaper edi-

tors who, however, after giving him a trial, found his manuscripts wanting. To avoid starvation Knut Hamsun left Oslo for Toten, where he joined a road-building gang. Two years of this was enough, and he sailed for America in the dead of winter, 1882. A letter from Björnstjerne Björnson introduced Hamsun to Professor R. B. Anderson in Madison, Wisconsin, but Anderson let him know that he would have to shift for himself. After two years of hardships, Knut Hamsun, by the aid of friends, returned to Norway, where, again in Oslo, he tried to make his debut. For the second time he was weighed and found wanting. In the summer of 1886 he once more left for America, where he remained another two years. It is interesting to note that Hamsun by now had matured into a man with marked radical leanings; thus he went into official mourning for the anarchists who were executed in Chicago in the year 1887, wearing a black band around his coat sleeve for several months.

Through all his suffering Hamsun maintained a strong belief in his own ability, and when a Swedish librarian in Minneapolis, Victor Nelson, encouraged him, after having read some of his sketches, Hamsun decided to try Europe once more. In 1888 he landed in Copenhagen. Three months later a chapter of

Hunger appeared in *Ny Jord*, a Danish monthly. Knut Hamsun had received his chance. He became famous overnight. He burst into the literary life of Norway with all the violence that had gathered momentum for years. The man who had

been rejected by so many editors had much to get off his chest! His views of contemporary Norwegian literature were whipped into the novel *Mysteries*, which made him the target of many bitter newspaper attacks. His next book, *Editor Lyngre*, rang with self-defense; its literary merit was small, and many critics thought Hamsun had shot his bolt. But Knut Hamsun was not yet through. He



KNUT HAMSDUN IN 1897
Drawing by Olaf Gulbransson

went to Paris, where he wrote *New Soil*, filled with defiance, and demanding new literary standards.

After *New Soil* another phase is evident in Hamsun's life. It seemed as if he had had his fill of onslaughts against the leading literary lights of his day. From Paris his thoughts went roaming back to the land of his youth. He wrote *Pan*. His talent was bent into more contemplative ways. In the following three years he wrote his dramatic trilogy. A few months after the last of the three plays appeared, Knut Hamsun married Bergljot Beck. In 1902 a daughter was born to them, and was named Victoria, after the novel he had written during the first year of his



Norwegian Government Railways

HAMSDUN'S FARM AT HAMARÖY, NORDLAND, WHERE HE LIVED FROM 1911 TO 1917. IT WAS WHILE WORKING ON HIS OWN LAND HERE THAT HE CONCEIVED THE IDEA OF "GROWTH OF THE SOIL"

marriage. At present Victoria Hamsun is married to a landowner in France, and has two sons.

It is interesting to note that Hamsun, whenever pregnant with a new novel, always will leave his family and go to some little known hotel or rent a cottage. Here, in stern isolation, he starts assembling the numerous scraps of paper on which he has jotted down thoughts as they occurred to him. Even *Growth of the Soil* is written in a hotel room.

In 1906 Hamsun and his wife dissolved their marriage and he became a drifter as of yore. Roaming from place to place, he kept the public in suspense. No one seemed to know the ways of Knut Hamsun! Legends were spread about him. The myth of Knut Hamsun was fast in the making. . . . Two years elapsed in this

manner, when Hamsun suddenly married again, this time a young actress, who was cast for a part in his play *At the Gate of the Kingdom* in Oslo, 1908. He has been happy in this marriage. Four children have been born to him, and Skavlan lets us glimpse the fine, domestic life of the family at his estate, Nørholm, near the small town of Grimstad. Hamsun has always been interested in farming, and finds great pleasure in plowing and haymaking and managing his large farm. Before he bought Nørholm he owned a farm at Hamarøy, close to the one on which he was brought up. He has always resented being called a "gentleman farmer." He did not return to the soil to get "atmosphere" for his books; he was a farmer at heart, and when the London *Times* once sent him a questionnaire, he filled out the



KNUT AND MARIE HAMSUN AT NÖRHHOLM

question of occupation by simply writing *Gaardbruker* (farmer).

Knut Hamsun has led a very quiet life through all the eleven years at Nörholm, interrupted only by small trips to neighborhood towns, where he has written parts of his recent books: *The Women at the Pump*, *The Last Chapter*, and *Tramps*. At present he is, according to Skavlan, writing a new novel, presumably dealing with the modern industrial age, which Hamsun resents. He receives much mail from all parts of the world, and he has enlisted the services of his wife in an-

swering letters. Now, as always, Hamsun is a great reader of newspapers, and he is remarkably well posted on world events. He does not give so much time to the reading of books, and then he prefers poetry. He has always liked novels filled with thrills and action, says Skavlan. *The Mysteries of Paris* and *The Count of Monte Cristo* have made deep impression on him! He does not allow any newspaper reporter or autograph-hunter to pass through the huge gates of Nörholm, but once when a group of Danish agricultural students came to Grimstad,

he cordially invited them to inspect his farm, and personally acted as their guide.

Knut Hamsun, like any other author, naturally has been influenced by predecessors. His very first contact with literature was the reading and singing of hymns; later entertaining books came, and when he began writing, Björnstjerne Björnson influenced him. On his return from America he came to love the works of the great Danish novelist, J. P. Jacobsen, whose melodious and colorful style appealed to him. An early acquired enthusiasm for Mark Twain happily, as Skavlan puts it, counterbalanced J. P. Jacobsen's influence on Hamsun's style, in making it

concise and flexible. August Strindberg ranked high in Hamsun's esteem. As far as the much talked of Russian influence is concerned, Skavlan points out that Hamsun positively did not read any Russian novels till several years after he had published *Hunger*, which is the one of his books often mentioned as showing traces that he had gone to the Russians for his views of mankind. Knut Hamsun later on learned to appreciate the Russian writers Dostojevski and Klatszko, but at that time he was an author in his own right. He might be akin to the Russians, but he had nothing to learn from them, says Mr. Skavlan.



Intellectual Currents in Denmark

By JULIUS CLAUSEN

A CENTURY and a half have passed since Johannes Ewald wrote Denmark's national song, "King Christian," which was actually a hymn to the sea, and in which occurred the lines "*Du Danskes Vei til Roes og Magt, Sortladne Hav!*" The phrase *Sortladne Hav* (dark-hued sea) has become famous, but after Ewald silence reigned about the shores of Denmark. There was no hint in literature that the kingdom was a realm of islands, where a large part of the population subsisted on seafaring and fishing.

Not until a hundred years later another Danish poet, Holger Drachmann, found

his way to the sea and the Danish coast. Drachmann was originally a painter, and his songs of the sea in storm and quiet, of the Danish fishermen whom he "introduced" into literature, show their kinship to his first art. They are marines. He thought himself a realist but was at heart an artist with the blood of romanticism in his veins. Even though he had sailed a good deal and could spin a yarn, turn a quid with his tongue, and spit as far as any sea-dog, this was, after all, a pose. Holger Drachmann was no genuine sailor.

It was left to our days to acquire a poet who knows the sea—who not only has



KNUD ANDERSEN

worn the water thin around the Danish islands, but has crossed the Atlantic and the Pacific many times in an old-fashioned sailing-vessel, has rounded Cape Horn, and has run up against most of the things that may happen on the sea. His name is KNUD ANDERSEN. He is a seafaring man and a poet. Perhaps there is not such a far cry from one to the other of these professions in Denmark as there would be in most other countries: in modern Denmark practically every full grown man handles the pen with a certain deftness. The instruction in the public schools is good; the public libraries are steadily being improved. (America has taught us much in this respect), and newspapers are widely read and enjoyed. At any rate—given the impulse from within, the urge of imagination, and experiences stored in the brain, writing is a matter of necessity.

Thus the sailor Knud Andersen became a poet. He is spell-bound by the sea. All that belongs to the sea is his, all that the sea can tell has been heard by him; he

knows its secrets, he is familiar with its voice in storm and calm. He knows the ship that sails it, and the crew from captain to cabin boy. In his trilogy, *The Sea*,* *The Surf*, and *Mother of Pearl*, he has given us in poetic form his adventures on the water. Those who read these books are left with a strange yearning and feel that this is truly the sea. Even though this lover of the water lacks much of Joseph Conrad's inventive genius and artistic force, he is akin to the great writer. Those two understand each other. Knud Andersen's sea books are full of sentiment without sentimentality. In the last volume of the trilogy, the skipper takes his wife along to the warm countries. She dies in the tropics. It is told with beautiful simplicity how the mere presence of this quiet woman clears the atmosphere of the ship and makes this haphazard and turbulent collection of men behave. Along with the wildness and realism there is a certain almost evangelical piousness in this book, which to my mind would make it attractive to English or American readers. The life maxim of this woman is: If you can give up everything and still feel rich, you are happy—in a way a paraphrase of the gospel word, "Whosoever takes his staff and follows me. . . ." But first and last it is the moods of the sea, be it in a North Sea fog or in the swell of the trade wind, which take hold of the reader.

The seamanship of the author is shown at once by his first hand knowledge of the old-fashioned sailing-vessel, which nowadays is almost an object for a museum. Knud Andersen is devoted to it heart and soul. For a few years he has "laid up," giving himself a furlough, and is living in a small old-fashioned village, Brøndbyvester, ten kilometers south of Copenhagen. His books have enabled him to save a modest sum, and he wants to go sailing again, this time with wife, children, furniture, hanging lamp, and piano. All is to be taken on board the fifty-ton

* Translated under the title *The Brand of the Sea*.

schooner (or whatever it is) for which he is negotiating at present. He and his family are going to install themselves in the vessel, hire a man or two, and go sailing up and down the Atlantic, back and forth, with provisions for a long time. He will write on the Atlantic, loaf on the Atlantic, live on the Atlantic. One might nickname him the floating poet. It is to be hoped that his family are as immune to seasickness as he is himself. For fifty tons and Atlantic storms do not always make a good combination.

He has given Denmark what it has lacked so long—a sea poet.

Wide visions and long journeys are the hobbies also of JOHANNES V. JENSEN. He loves to philosophize, to build scientific, archeological and historical paraphrases. His books are essentially themes with variations. His strength as a poet, but his

weakness as a biologist, lies in the fact that the less that is known about a thing, the more Johannes V. Jensen has to tell about it. His Gothic-ethnographic race theories from his young days, when even Christopher Columbus was considered a "Goth," have been greatly enlarged in his newest work, *The Stages of the Mind*, which pictures the evolution of man in poetically inspired, though often grotesque visions. This time the thought has taken hold of the poet-philosopher that humanity originally consisted of very small individuals, such as are still represented by the pygmies of Africa, the Vedas of Ceylon, and the Eskimos of Greenland, whereas the giants, the Jotuns and thurses, are on a much higher plane, "adapted for evolution." Jensen is a fanatic evolutionist, a poetic Darwinian. He speaks in no gentle terms of those who are sceptical of the idea of absolute heredity and who would distinguish between physical heredity and individual (not hereditary) acquirements. The same glowing imagination—always, however, cast in an austere sculptural form—which characterizes Jensen's inspired, lyric-archeological works, *The Glacier*, *The Fire*, *The Ship*, speaks from this last work. Brilliant intuition is found side by side with almost senseless hypotheses. When the author claims to find physical resemblances between the proletariat in Copenhagen tenements or on the heaths of Jutland and the Australian aborigines, the reader certainly gasps and feels inclined to lay this too high-flowing anthropology away. But when he reads the chapter about the humble Egyptian workman, stone-cutter through millenniums, co-builder of the pyramids and the Sphinx, the human grain of sand which through its countless myriads becomes a hill, he feels the magnetism of this eloquent evolutionist who is a lyric historian and a historical lyricist.

The Jutlander JEPPE AAKJÆR, well known to the readers of the AMERICAN-



JOHANNES V. JENSEN



THIT JENSEN

SCANDINAVIAN REVIEW, has completed his sixtieth year and thus acquired the right to look back on his life from the time when he tended sheep in the pastures of his father's modest farm. *From the Time When I Was Little* is one of the most charming autobiographies in Danish literature. With its memories from the 1870's, it is like a greeting from another world, and it reflects in a beautiful and poetic way the author's changing moods of humor and sadness. It tells of the heart of the Jutland heath, where towns are distant and inaccessible; of a ninety-year-old woman who has never seen the town which is situated twenty miles from her farm; of old-fashioned farming with obsolete implements, used through centuries. Co-operation in dairies or other undertakings has not yet dawned in the brain of man. The Folk High School is still unknown in this part of the country—the old primitive country school with an antiquated sexton as teacher satisfies all intellectual or literary aspirations. It certainly was not the school which made Jeppe Aakjær a poet, nor was it the life

on his father's isolated farm, unchanged through many generations. The home is self-sufficing; baking, brewing, candle-making, and slaughtering is all done on the farm. No ideas of sanitation have as yet reached the peasantry. All windows are nailed fast; the straw in the bedsteads is turned once a year. All the furies of filth rage in these chapters about a remote little Jutland farm half a century ago. But they also tell of the deepest and purest joy over the creek and the sloping meadow with its grazing sheep, where the herdsboy is dreaming of the sky with its drifting clouds. It was here that he became a poet. Jeppe Aakjær's tale of his life has a special message to all Jutlanders in America.

THIT JENSEN's loud and insistent agitation for systematic birth control has caused something of a storm—or perhaps I should rather say, ripple—on the domestic duck pond. Twenty-five years ago



KNUD HJORTØ

she began her literary career by writing rather groping, yet individually colored, social novels, but in later years her numerous lectures in all parts of Denmark have made her name famous, worshipped by some, denounced by others. She was well on the way to become a writer of importance when she changed tactics and began to devote herself entirely to agitation and feminism. Early and late, with the ardor of an Upton Sinclair, she preaches the gospel of birth control and, if necessary, birth prevention through operation. The latter found a forcible expression in her play *The Stork*, given this year at the Copenhagen People's Theater, where a case of feticide is defended. A nice young girl is seduced by a cad who is the adopted son of a respected family, but whose own family tree consists of drunkards, thieves, sexual criminals, lunatics, etc. The doctor who helps the girl is sentenced by court according to civil law, but acquitted by the public. Few realized that the author had furthered her general theory by presenting an individual case, and thus become guilty of falsifying arguments. But even in this special case it would be a great question how far a pseudo-scientific family tree would justify the proceedings. According to these ethics our great poet Hans Christian Andersen, whose ancestors were degenerates, would never have seen the light of day. And that would have been rather a pity!

Before closing I wish to say a few words about another Danish poet who lately passed the sixty year milestone. His name is KNUD HJORTÖ. He is a teacher by profession, a linguist by avocation. Through twenty-five years he has written a number of psychologically fascinating and admirable books in novel form. Curiously enough, his books are published in smaller editions than any other books in Denmark. It must seem almost a joke to Americans to have a novel published in 5-800 copies, but it is evidently sufficient for Danish readers and for the small group of admirers which Knud Hjortö undoubtedly has. The case of this unusual and exquisite poet brings to one's mind the paradox that the better a thing is, the fewer people care for it. Knud Hjortö, to be sure, demands a certain co-operation of his readers, but in return he gives them something extraordinary, without resorting to mannerism. His last book, *The Dream about Woman*, is to my mind typical of the best in his authorship. In spite of the shortness of the book, it gives an unsurpassed insight into the eternal feminine in all its aspects.

The book is written by an artist and a thinker. But the slenderness of the volume does not appeal to the Danes, who prefer to read the books of Theodore Dreiser, Upton Sinclair, and Sinclair Lewis. The old saying that a prophet is not without honor save in his own country, still holds good.

Norway's Industries

VII. Cod Liver Oil

By H. SUNDBY-HANSEN

COD LIVER OIL forms one of the most important of the several valuable by-products of Norway's fisheries, specifically of the great cod fisheries off the coast of Finmark and the Lofoten Islands. Two principal grades of this product are prepared, namely industrial and medicinal cod liver oil. Of the two the medicinal oil is, of course, by far the more valuable. It is with the medicinal product that we are mainly concerned here. The preparation of medicinal cod liver oil has developed during the last three decades into an industry of world-wide proportions. Norway ranks today as the world's foremost producer of medicinal cod liver oil, both with reference to quantity and quality of the product.

From the earliest times in Norway it has been known or assumed that cod liver oil possessed exceedingly valuable therapeutic properties. In modern times this assumption has been abundantly confirmed by science. The sagas contain references to its health-giving qualities. It is recorded that cod liver oil was exported from Norway to England as early as the year 1000, in the reign of King Olav Tryggvason, founder of Nidaros (Trondhjem), which already at that time was a bustling commercial port.

Among Norway's fishing population the oil was a valued household remedy. It was comparatively little known as a therapeutic agent, however, until about a hundred years ago, when it attracted the attention of the medical world. It thereupon little by little gained a world-wide reputation.

Scientists began to study the peculiar effects of cod liver oil upon the human organism, but for a long time no satisfactory explanation was forthcoming. The

long search for the secret was rewarded at last through the discovery of vitamins.

The beneficial action of cod liver oil as a medicine was found to be due to its exceptionally high content of the fat-soluble and growth-promoting vitamin A and the anti-rachitic vitamin D. Both of these vitamins are held by the medical profession to be absolutely essential to the sustenance and growth of a healthy human organism, especially during the period of childhood.

Other products such as eggs, milk, and butter contain these vitamins, but none of them in such large quantities as cod liver oil. A high grade oil contains from 100 to 200 times as much vitamin as butter. Professor E. Poulsson, of the Pharmacological Institute of the University of Oslo, is at present conducting a scientific investigation of the vitamin content of cod liver oil.

Originally the preparation of cod liver oil was a very crude affair, and its manufacture was conducted, quite naturally, on a limited scale. The early product frequently had a pungent odor and a taste that by no means could be regarded as pleasant. But these disadvantages were more than offset by its highly beneficial curative properties. The oil was regarded as nothing less than concentrated sunbeams and bottled health. Great improvements in the refining process have taken place, however, and the production of medicinal cod liver oil is no longer the primitive affair it once was. By the introduction of modern technical equipment and the employment of new scientific methods of preparation, the oil is refined to a point where it is practically tasteless and odorless, and from a hygienic standpoint the

conditions of manufacture in Norway today are ideal.

The refineries are all located in close proximity to the cod-fishing areas, to the source of supply of the raw material, thus making it only a matter of minutes before the livers have been extracted from the newly-caught fish and placed in boilers. The proximity of the refineries to the fishing grounds is an advantage which no other fishing country possesses to the same extent as Norway, and is obviously a guarantee of the fresh condition of the livers. Experience has proved that the fresher the liver is at the beginning of the manufacturing process the finer will be the flavor, odor, and appearance of the finished product.

Norwegian steam-refined medicinal cod liver oil takes its name from a manufacturing method invented in Norway and generally adopted about the middle of the last century. It has subsequently been improved by degrees into a more and more perfect form. Barring technical details, the process consists in melting the oil out of the fresh, cleaned livers in double-walled boilers. In the compartment between the walls boiling water is kept, or steam is conducted into it, until the oil is extracted, or dry steam is conducted directly into the mass of the liver in the inner boiler, resulting in the separation of the oil from the liver cells. This process requires but a brief space of time. The oil is thereupon subjected to various refining and filtering processes and is later cooled to a very low degree. The product is considered finished when it remains clear at that low temperature.

In recent years the annual production of Norwegian cod liver oil has been very large, upward of 2,500,000 gallons, a pro-

duction record never before equalled. The year 1924 was a record export year, with total exports of 2,539,244 gallons.

In 1900 only a relatively small quantity of Norwegian cod liver oil was exported to the United States. Now this country ranks as the world's largest consumer, the annual imports being approximately 600,000 gallons. In recent years cod liver oil has been increasingly prescribed by the American medical profession as a health-builder and a remedy in the treatment of rachitic ailments.

Many explanations have been put forth in an attempt to account for the presence of so large a vitamin content in cod livers. The consensus of opinion appears to be that these vitamins originate from the sun in the vegetable matter or plankton floating near the surface of the ocean. The vegetable matter absorbs the sunbeams, and lower animal organisms in the sea absorb the vegetable matter. Small fish are believed to absorb both of the latter, and the small fish in turn serve as food for the cod, which is a deep sea fish.

Among the oldest and largest manufacturers of medicinal cod liver oil in Norway is the Peter Möller company, of Oslo, with refineries at Stamsund, Lofoten Islands. This concern was founded in 1853. Its product has been awarded first prize wherever exhibited during the last seventy years. A new brand of tasteless and odorless cod liver oil under the trade name of "Viking" has recently made its appearance on the American market. Large quantities of Norwegian cod liver oil are also used in this country in various proprietary pharmaceutical preparations, in the form of elixirs, tonics, and emulsions.



CURRENT EVENTS



U · S · A ·

¶ The visit of Premier MacDonald of Great Britain, as planned for this month, can hardly fail to focus the attention of the international world on the British statesman's conference with President Hoover on the question of a naval agreement between the two powers. Premier MacDonald will be accompanied by his daughter, Ishbel. One of the American political leaders with whom he expects to confer is Senator Borah, who for a number of years has been in touch with the British labor leader. ¶ Of the many important matters confronting President Hoover on his return from his vacation in the Virginia mountains, perhaps none received more serious attention than the question of prison reform to avoid such outbreaks as took place in two New York State penitentiaries and at the Government prison at Leavenworth. With regard to the Federal penal institutions, the President has made it known that he desires a \$5,000,000 appropriation for improving the present prisons and the erection of a new one in one of the Northwestern states. ¶ As for the tariff bill, the President is represented as determined to exert his influence to bring about the enactment of tariff legislation before Congress meets in regular session in December. He is not unaware that both the Democrats and the Republican insurgents will make capital out of the situation for the purpose of discomfiting the Republican party, but Mr. Hoover is of the opinion that the changes likely to be made in the bill will render the measure less distasteful to the public than is now the case. ¶ The formation of a \$50,000,000 co-operative marketing association as a national agency including co-operatives and growers of fruits and vegetables is the second step in the combination of agricultural co-opera-

tives since the Federal Farm Board began to function. The Farm Board greatly favors the move, and it has the approval also of the President. Measures in the meantime are under way for the relief of the citrus industry of Florida, which has suffered great damages from the Mediterranean fruit fly. ¶ George W. Wickersham was appointed chairman of the sub-committee of the Hoover Law Enforcement Commission, to direct its researches with regard to prohibition and its operation. Among the phases to be studied by the commission are the causes of crime, prosecution, courts, and juvenile delinquency. ¶ Settlement of all war claims is near, and of the thousands originally filed by Americans and Germans, only five remain. The German-American Mixed Claims Commission has disposed of 12,350 claims for approximately \$1,479,000,000. Of the five cases remaining unsettled, the Black Tom and Kingsland explosions are the most important. ¶ Among the vital matters discussed at the Institute of Politics, during the annual sessions at Williamstown, the question of how to prevent commercial rivalry among nations was given close attention. Dr. Thomas Walker Page, chairman of the Council of the Institute of Economics in Washington, and the first chairman of the Tariff Commission, stated in an address that a world board for the settlement of disputes would provide a potent remedy to prevent war. ¶ The American Federation of Labor has drafted a bill for presentation in Congress to limit the use of injunctions in labor disputes. The Federation now accepts the theory proposed by the Senate that labor should be protected by regulating the injunction and not by abolishing it. ¶ The present month is to witness what is termed Light's Golden Jubilee in honor of Thomas A. Edison's having perfected the incandescent lamp fifty years ago. The main

event is to take place at Dearborn, Michigan, at the home of Henry Ford, where Mr. Edison will re-enact incidents that led up to his epochal discovery. ¶ The contest for the Edison scholarship, participated in by high school boys, one each from the forty-eight states and the District of Columbia, proved one of the most interesting events of its kind on record. Wilber B. Huston, 16 years old, a son of Bishop S. Arthur Huston, of Olympia, Washington, had the highest score on the Edison Questionnaire of 57 points. The contest took place at the Edison home in West Orange, New Jersey. The youth will become a member of the Edison staff on the completion of the preliminary studies included in the scholarship.



SWEDEN

¶ Sweden's delegates to the League of Nations have been appointed by the government. They are Ernst Trygger, Swedish Minister of Foreign Affairs, chancellor of the Swedish universities, and former Prime Minister; Baron Erik Marks von Würtemberg, President of the Svea Court of Appeals in Stockholm and former Minister of Foreign Affairs; and Richard Sandler, head of the Government Statistical Bureau and former Prime Minister. The substitutes are Torvald Magnusson Höjer, Swedish Minister at Oslo, Norway; Claes Westman, Swedish Minister at Bern, Switzerland; and Axel Enström, Commercial Counselor. Of the above, Messrs. Trygger, Marks von Würtemberg, and Höjer have previously served as delegates to the League of Nations. ¶ A coalition of the Social Democrats and the People's Liberal Party was forecast on the strength of two important political speeches delivered in Stockholm by Carl Gustaf Ekman, leader of the Liberal wing and former Prime Minister, and Per Albin Hansson, head of the Socialist party and former Minister of National Defense. A unity of these two parties would result in a majority in the Riksdag.

The present government is headed by ex-Admiral Arvid Lindman, leader of the Right, or Conservative, Party. ¶ Sweden was visited this summer by a greater number of foreign tourists than ever before. Not less than fifteen large liners called at Stockholm. Among the foreign visitors those from the United States were in the majority, and in so far as Stockholm was concerned, the number showed an increase of more than 20 per cent. Many visitors from overseas brought their own motor cars with them. ¶ In a historical setting of ancient church ruins, a colorful religious spectacle was produced in Visby, on the island of Gotland, in the Baltic Sea. The play, entitled *Petrus de Dacia*, deals with the life of a Catholic priest of the thirteenth century. He is supposed to have been Sweden's first writer, and a great part of his life was spent at Visby, where he served as prior in the church of St. Nicolaus. The church still stands, today an imposing ruin, and it was within its crumbling walls that the play was staged. The text was written by a local physician, Josef Lindahl, while the score was composed by Friedrich Mehler, a young German musician who came to Visby during the World War and has remained there. The audience, which numbered about 1,200, was called to the play by the tolling of ancient church bells. Inside the magnificent temple, benches had been arranged and one part set aside for the stage. ¶ Captain Albin Ahrenberg, the Swedish airman, and his reserve pilot, Lieutenant Axel Flodén, returned to Sweden by boat from Ivigtut, Greenland, where they had been held for many weeks by motor trouble and adverse weather conditions on their attempted flight from Stockholm to New York via the northern route. The radio operator of the expedition, Robert Ljunglund, proceeded, also by boat, to the United States, with the mail and freight carried on the *Sverige*, the Junker plane used by Captain Ahrenberg.



NORWAY

¶ Knut Hamsun, the famous novelist, celebrated his seventieth birthday on August 4—or to be more exact, he did *not* celebrate it. He fled from his home Nørholm, near Grimstad, and spent the day in the strictest privacy in a small hotel at Flekkefjord, accompanied only by his wife and son. In this way he escaped the deputations who wanted to present addresses of congratulation. The eccentric novelist could not, however, prevent the papers of Norway and of many other countries from printing articles hailing him as the greatest Norwegian author of the present time. His publishers issued a new edition of his collected works and a book of congratulation, containing greetings and appreciations by the most distinguished authors of Europe. ¶ The well-known shipping firm Wilh. Wilhelmsen, of Oslo, the largest in Norway, has decided to fly the flag of Panama on two big motorships which are shortly to be added to the fleet of the firm. Even more startling than the decision itself was the explanation given by Mr. Wilhelmsen in a statement to the press. He said that the taxes and rates in Norway were ruinous to the shipping trade. The Norwegian flag had become a luxury. The action of the firm is strongly criticized by the Radical and Socialist press, some papers going to the length of denouncing Mr. Wilhelmsen as a traitor to his country. The Conservative press, on the other hand, generally vindicates the decision as an inevitable result of the taxation policy of Norway. ¶ A Norwegian civil engineer, B. Holm-Hansen, has made an invention which, it is thought, will have far-reaching effects on the whaling trade. The invention consists of a harpoon supplied with electricity for the killing of whales. Experiments which have been carried out in the North Sea were very successful, and a company is now being formed to exploit the invention. The new

method of killing whales will mean a considerable reduction of expenses, the outfit being cheaper than the ordinary one. It will also be possible to reduce the number of whaling boats. ¶ A Norwegian jurist of international repute passed away with the death of Gregers Gram, 83 years of age. Mr. Gram was three times member of the Government and for several years prefect at Hamar, but it is as an authority on international law that he will be remembered. He presided over the arbitration court established some years ago to settle various international disputes in Morocco. ¶ *Norges Handels-og Sjøfartstidende* in a leading article draws attention to the growing importance of Norwegian activity on the west coast of the United States during the last years. The number of Norwegian ships arriving in San Francisco is twenty times as large as it used to be. The work of the Norwegian consulates on the west coast is, therefore, growing rapidly. This is especially the case in San Francisco. It is urged that the consulate there should be made a consulate-general, owing to the increasing Norwegian interests in this part of the country. ¶ The Polish Government has decided to attach the name of Norway to one of the quays at Gdynia, the new Polish port near Danzig. The Norwegian Shipowners' Association has asked the Norwegian Government to convey official thanks to the Polish authorities for the courtesy displayed towards Norway and Norwegian shipping.



DENMARK

¶ Copenhagen has experienced one of its most interesting and busy seasons in years. An important event was the World Conference on New Education, meeting in Kronborg Castle which, after its restoration, has become an ideal gathering place for international congresses. Nearly 2,000 representatives from 43 nations came together in Elsinore for the dis-

cussion of new ways and means in education. ¶ The conference grew out of the New Education Fellowship started in 1921, and Mrs. Beatrice Ensor, chairman of the group, recalled the fact that those who early lead in the movement believed that unity between educators of the various nations was essential to the peace of the world. The new education emphasizes the child as an individual. ¶ Among the noted American lecturers at the conference was Headmaster Burton P. Fowler of Tower Hill School, Wilmington, Delaware, who stressed Professor John Dewey's methods. Other Americans who delivered addresses were Dr. Mary Reed of Teachers College, Columbia University; Miss Helen Parkhurst, head of the Children's University School, and Miss Marion C. Carswell of the Hubbard School. ¶ Copenhagen has become a real Mecca for scholars from afar who wish to acquaint themselves with Danish methods of scientific investigation. Recently, Professor Bachmann of the University of Rochester came to Denmark to learn the Danish language, as he said. He is a Holberg enthusiast and wished to read the famous comedian in the original. Dr. Childs of Edinburgh likewise came to Copenhagen for the purpose of acquiring the Danish language. He is professor of physics and a great admirer of Professor Niels Bohr. A visitor of a somewhat different type was the Siamese prince, Purachatra Kambaengbeja, a son of King Chulalongkorn, and a brother to the present ruler of Siam. The young man was studying Danish industrial and transportation matters. Sir Oliver Lodge was also a visitor to Denmark. ¶ In honor of its one hundredth anniversary, the Royal Danish Engineering College conferred honoris causa degrees on the following American citizens: Professor William Hovgaard, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Henrik J. Krebs, founder of large dye works at Wilmington, Delaware; and Professor H. M. Westergaard, University

of Illinois. ¶ In order to facilitate the transportation of motor cars over the Great Belt, the United Danish Automobile Owners have formed a ferry company of their own. The proposed ferry is calculated to take about 50 cars at a time, and the rates are to be considerably lower than those charged by the railways. ¶ The residents of Jutland are considerably stirred up over the university problem at Aarhus. Both the government and the Rigsdag are appealed to for the purpose of expediting the construction of adequate buildings to carry out the original idea of giving that section of Denmark an institution of higher learning corresponding to the importance of the peninsula. ¶ Tourists have come to Copenhagen in such numbers this past summer that on several occasions it was impossible to find sleeping quarters for them. The crowds were so large at times that moving picture theaters were thrown open to accommodate the visitors for the night. Although Copenhagen has many good hotels, they were entirely overtaxed. An incident in the Danish hotel world is the acquisition of the Grand Hotel in Odense by the Hotel Angleterre of the capital. ¶ Peace has finally been established in Odense between the contending parties on the best way in which to build the Hans Christian Andersen Memorial Hall, to be ready for the one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the birth of the famous story-teller which occurs next April. Some of the old houses in the narrow street where the poet is supposed to have been born had to make way to allow a structure of sufficient size without destroying the original design of the locality. ¶ South Jutland is at last to get the benefit of the government plan to allot sections of land to small farmers, big estates having been bought up for that purpose with the 10,000,000 kroner that the Rigsdag appropriated. It is expected that this will aid in reducing unemployment in South Jutland.

THE AMERICAN SCANDINAVIAN FOUNDATION

*For better intellectual relations between the American and Scandinavian peoples,
by means of an exchange of students, publications, and a Bureau of Information*

ESTABLISHED BY NIELS POULSON, IN 1911

Officers: President, Henry Goddard Leach; Vice-presidents, John G. Bergquist, John A. Gade, and William Hovgaard; Treasurer, H. Esk. Moller; Secretary, Neilson Abeel; Literary Secretary and Editor of the *REVIEW*, Hanna Astrup Larsen; Counsel, Henry E. Almberg; Auditors, David Elder & Co.

Government Advisory Committees: Danish—A. P. Weis, Chief of the Department of the Ministry of Education, Chairman; Norwegian—K. J. Hougen, Chief of the Department of Church and Education, Chairman. The Swedish Government is represented in the Swedish American Foundation (below).

Co-operating Bodies: Sweden—Sverige-Amerika Stiftelsen, Grevturegatan 24-A, Stockholm, Archbishop Nathan Söderblom, President; J. S. Edström, A. R. Nordvall, and Kommerserådet Enström, Vice-presidents; Eva Fröberg, Secretary; Denmark—Danmarks Amerikanske Selskab, M. I. T. C. Clan, President; N. Feilberg, Secretary, Vestre Boulevard 18, Copenhagen; Norway—Norge-Amerika Fondet, Lille Strandgade 1, Oslo; K. J. Hougen, Chairman; Arne Kildal, Secretary.

Associates: All who are in sympathy with the aims of the Foundation are invited to become Associates. **Regular Associates**, paying \$3.00 annually, receive the *REVIEW*. **Sustaining Associates**, paying \$10.00 annually, receive the *REVIEW* and *CLASSICS*. **Life Associates**, paying \$200.00 once for all, receive all publications.

Activities of New Fellows

All the American Fellows appointed for study in the Scandinavian countries for the academic year 1929-1930 have now left to take up their respective studies. In Sweden, Dr. Frederick Tilberg will carry on research in history; Dale A. White will take up architectural design with the leading Swedish architects, and Alden Bruce Hatch will study forestry. The Allegheny Forest Experiment Station of the United States Forest Service has agreed to assign Mr. Hatch permanently to the study of mycorrhiza after a year of training under Dr. Elias Melin of Sweden, who is a world authority on this subject. At Dr. Melin's request, Mr. Hatch has taken to Sweden seed and cultures of coniferous trees. Mrs. Hatch, who is a plant pathologist and who accompanied Mr. Hatch to Sweden, has assisted in collecting cultures of fungi, which she has taken to Sweden. This has been done under the direction of the Allegheny Forest Experiment Station.

Miss Dorothy Wyckoff, appointed for study in Norway, has already spent a year at the University Mineralogical Institute and is to continue there. During

the summer Miss Wyckoff has been doing field work in the mountains of Telemark.

Another Fellow to Norway, Mr. Leonard R. Schneider, has gone directly to the Scandinavian countries from Mt. Evans in Greenland, where he has been working as a member of the University of Michigan Greenland Expeditions. Mr. Schneider will study Aërology, chiefly in Bergen.

In Denmark, Dr. Harold Herborg Nielsen will study Physics, and Mr. John Randolph Huffman, Physical Chemistry.

The Scandinavian Fellows who will study in America are also arriving to take up their work. Mr. Thore Schölin, who is studying the metal trades, and Mr. Stig Wijkström, a forester, have been working already since the beginning of the summer, as has also Mr. Nils Nordqvist. Mr. Nordqvist, a journalist, will make a survey of newspapers and publishing houses in the United States. For the past two months he has been spending the greater part of his time at the *Forum*; this opportunity was arranged for him through the courtesy of Mr. Henry G. Leach, Editor of the *Forum* and President of the Foundation. Another Fellow

from Sweden who has arrived is Mrs. Alice Jeansson, who will study Social Economics. Mrs. Jeansson is now at the Bureau of Home Economics in Washington, but expects to attend the regular courses at Columbia University.

Denmark has sent over Niels J. Larsen, an Industrial Fellow, for work with the United States Forest Service. Mr. Larsen was assigned to the Appalachian Forest Experiment Station at Asheville, North Carolina, but has also visited Washington and other Forest Stations.

The University of Michigan Library has selected from a number of candidates, for work in its library, Miss Ellen Rolfsen. Miss Rolfsen has been in the United States before, having studied and received a certificate as librarian from the New York State Library School at Albany. She has also been assistant librarian at the League of Nations library in London and Geneva.

Dr. Signe Jönsdard, also from Norway, has been appointed a Special Scholar for study at Tufts College in Massachusetts. Dr. Jönsdard has been here for several months studying American Dental Clinics, and will continue her work during the coming year at Tufts College.

large display of Jenny Lind music albums, ornately decorated in the manner of the period. And among the letters there was one in which she asked P. T. Barnum to lower the prices of the tickets to her New York concerts, so that the general public would not find the sum prohibitive. Opposite it we found Barnum's reply acceding to her request. There was also in view the original manuscript of Bayard Taylor's prize poem, *Greeting to America*.

One case was devoted to busts and figurines of the singer, and table china, glass bottles, vases, and other objects bearing her likeness and attesting to her enormous popularity. Some two hundred books were shown, among them her Bible and many volumes that were the gifts of her distinguished friends.

Linné Woods

One of the loveliest tracts of the great Forest Preserve of Cook County, on Chicago's western boundary, has been set aside as a memorial to Sweden's great botanist, and named Linné Woods. It comprises an area of 218 acres, in which are found forty-three different varieties of trees, some thirty kinds of shrubs, and innumerable plants. Best of all, there may also be seen the *Linnaea* with its delicate fragrant bells, not native, but transplanted from the pine forests of northern Michigan. The park was dedicated on June 23 under the auspices of the Swedish Singers' Association, and about 20,000 Swedes were present. As one paper had it, "The *Linnaea*, which had been planted a month earlier, blossomed just in time for the great day. From early dawn till dark, expectant Swedes made a pilgrimage to the place in the forest where the little beloved flower now grows, guarded by mighty and ancient oaks. It was as if in church, where we saw our countrymen and countrywomen standing in a circle around the flower beds, looking at the delicate, fragile flower bells. Here was

NORTHERN LIGHTS

A Jenny Lind Exhibition

The Jenny Lind collection of Leonidas Westervelt has been on exhibition for the first time during the past summer in the galleries of the New York Historical Society. A half dozen large display cases were required for showing the collection, to the assembling of which Mr. Westervelt has devoted twenty-five years. More than 250 portraits were shown, many of them original drawings and water colors. One a miniature on ivory. There were medals in great numbers, programs, tickets, music, manuscripts, and letters. In the music there was an astonishingly

real worship. One heard only whispers, 'There it is!' In the morning there had been no real path to the Linnaea beds, but by night 20,000 pair of Swedish feet had cleared one, which hereafter is to be known as the 'Linné Road.' "

The Jacob Riis Memorial Park and Monument

In the Jacob Riis Memorial Park in Chicago there is to be erected a monument to "our most useful citizen." It will be in the form of an old Danish warrior's barrow, and the large boulder that is to be used, weighing from eight to ten tons, has been found near Madison, Wisconsin, by Jens Jensen, the landscape architect. The bronze plate to be sunk in its surface will bear a relief portrait by the Danish sculptor, Anders Bundgaard, of Copenhagen, and the accompanying text is by J. Christian Bay, librarian of the John Crerar Library.

A Milles Fountain Presented to Chicago

Carl Milles's Fountain of the Tritons has been presented to the city of Chicago by twelve Swedish-Americans, as an expression of their gratitude to Sweden and America. This large fountain consists of four sculptured naiads surrounding a basin. The dedication will take place in Chicago in the autumn, and it is hoped that the artist may come to America for the occasion.

Scandinavian American Artists to Exhibit

The Society of Scandinavian American Artists will hold its third exhibition of paintings, water colors, and sculpture in the Art Center, New York City, October 2 to October 31. The exhibiting artists are all of Scandinavian birth or descent, and on two former occasions the showings by this group in the Brooklyn Museum have been highly interesting.

Modern Swedish Art in Chicago

An exhibition of modern Swedish painting and sculpture is to be shown in the

French Art Gallery in Chicago this autumn. Sweden's foremost artists have been invited to participate, and the same great success which the recent modern decorative arts exhibitions had is anticipated also for this showing of modern art. The negotiations with the Swedish artists are being conducted by Tage Palm, director of the Swedish Arts and Crafts Company, and Chester Johnson of the French Art Gallery.

Sverre Dahm

Another vast engineering project in Greater New York, the tunnel to connect Brooklyn and Staten Island, will be constructed under the direction of a Norwegian engineer. Sverre Dahm, born in Trondhjem, but long in America and since 1900 one of the leading engineers of New York's subway and tunnel construction, has been appointed chief engineer of the proposed tunnel. The Board of Estimates has granted an appropriation of \$5,000,000 to cover the preliminary work, and a staff of engineers are working on the plans, with Sverre Dahm as their chief.

Swedish Wood Sculpture in Canada

The ancient Swedish art of wood sculpture is becoming known in Canada through the work of a Swede, Carl Johan Trygg, who came to the Dominion a year or two ago and has now set up his workshop in Montreal. Trygg, who has practised wood carving since he was seven years old, has perpetuated various types in his own country. Upon coming to Canada, he found that the New World also offered interesting subjects for his art. French-Canadian farmers, negro railway porters, Indians, Western cowboys, old sea-dogs have all furnished him with models, and it seems that his work has in a short time become very popular in his new home.

A Swedish Explorer in Africa

Lieutenant Gösta Moberg, the Swedish explorer and sportsman, known for his



SWEDISH AND CANADIAN TYPES CUT IN WOOD BY CARL JOHAN TRYGG

journeys in northern and central Africa, is at present in New York. His last trip, completed three years ago, was especially adventurous. He started out from Tunisia and traversed the Sahara Desert, finally emerging at Port Sudan on the Red Sea, after having travelled about ten thousand miles on horseback and camel back besides his railroad journeys. Lieutenant Moberg was commissioned by the Riks Museum in Sweden and by the Ethnographic Museum of the University of Norway to gather specimens of flora and fauna and to make ethnographic studies. He found especially interesting subjects among the Tuaregs, a Berber people in western Sahara, where he spent four months. He was alone and with no weapon but a revolver among these notoriously savage and treacherous tribes, but managed to make friends with them and enlist their aid in his work. The specimens of native potteries, knives, bows and arrows, etc., which he gathered at last filled sixty boxes, so that they constituted quite a problem in transportation. A still more difficult task was that of conveying a

group of animals to the coast. Though he succeeded in getting together forty in all, these had dwindled to twelve by the time the journey ended. Lieutenant Moberg is anxious to return to the scene of his explorations and continue his work.

Denmark in Normandy

At the Congress of Federated Norman Societies held in Le Havre in the last days of June, a day was set aside to commemorate the part Danes had played in the history of Normandy. There were lectures by Danish scholars on traces of Danish influence in Normandy, followed by Danish musical entertainment, and finally a Danish film.

Nordmandsforbundet to Build

Nordmandsforbundet is planning the erection of a skyscraper on the site of the demolished Johannes Church in the center of Oslo. The cost of the building is estimated at two million kroner. The permission of the authorities has not yet been obtained.



Manhattan Babylon, en bok om New York idag. Av Theo. Findahl. Oslo, *Gyldendal Norsk Forlag*, 1928

This volume on present day New York bears highly readable testimony to the author's powers of observation and ability to interpret the American scene as he viewed it in our greatest city. Theo. Findahl, a Norwegian writer and educator, paid New York a protracted visit during 1927 and 1928, and he must have employed his time very well indeed, judging by the many and varied phases of American temperament, thought, and mode of living which he studied and analyzed and dealt with so entertainingly in his book.

There is an enlightening chapter on Tammany (for which many readers on this side of the Atlantic will also be grateful), but on the whole little of history or description savoring of the guide book form. We find, however, a wealth of information imparted incidentally in discussing the significant manifestations characteristic of metropolitan life and the spirit of America.

Chapters are devoted to the opera with its golden horseshoe; a Park Avenue supper party; Greenwich Village; the drama, more especially Eugene O'Neill; literary criticism and H. L. Mencken; Harlem, the negro in music and drama and his place in our civilization; the police, Sing Sing, and the electric chair; Brooklyn (home of the Norwegian colony) from several angles; West Point, and much besides to illumine our national traits and viewpoints.

A.C.R.

PHOENIX

New York's Scandinavian Music Restaurant

163 West 48th Street, near Seventh Avenue

Lunch with Swedish Smörgåsbord \$1.00

Dinner with Swedish Smörgåsbord \$1.75

A La Carte all Day *Concert Orchestra*



Scandinavian Books

*In the Original Languages and
in English Translations*

ART BOOKS, MUSIC

Imported Magazines and Papers

Children's Picture Books

Postal Cards, Etc.

Catalogues Free on Request

BONNIERS

561 Third Avenue

New York

(Corner of 37th Street)

ESTABLISHED 1891

NORDISK TIDENDE



the leading
Norwegian Newspaper
in the United States

Latest Events in Norway
by *Wireless*

General News from Norway
by *special Correspondents*

Everything That Happens
Among Countrymen in U. S.
by *special Representatives*

Vital Social and Individual
Problems in Norwegian-American
Life intelligently discussed.

Published Weekly on
Thursdays by

**Norwegian News
Co., Inc.**

4808 Fourth Ave. Brooklyn, N.Y.

Sample copy on request

Subscription Rates:
\$3.00 per year in U.S.A.
3.50 per year to Canada
4.00 per year to Norway
and other foreign Countries.

The Most complete and up-to-date stock of
Norwegian Books

on this side of the Atlantic
CLASSICS RELIGIOUS MODERN
EDUCATIONAL FICTION HISTORICAL

Write for our complete catalog

Nordisk Tidende's Bookstore
4808 FOURTH AVENUE BROOKLYN, N. Y.

This Will Change Your Ideas About Cod Liver Oil

Read What Peter Moller Has Done to Make Cod Liver Oil Palatable. Now You Can Take the Real Oil

You know what a wonderful tonic cod liver oil is, but you say, "I can't take it."

You know that various mixtures intended to cover up the taste of cod liver oil reduce its effects. You would prefer real cod liver oil if you could take it with comfort. Now you can. Just put the "bad taste" thought out of your mind and ask your druggist for "Peter Moller's Cod Liver Oil." It will change your ideas about cod liver oil. Peter Moller found a way to produce purest cod liver oil and leave the "fishy" taste and odor out. The pure oil as it comes from the cod-fish livers is so delicate that it easily absorbs oxygen from the air to form impurities known as "hydroxyl compounds." It is these compounds that produce the objectionable taste and odor. Moller invented a process that keeps them out. That is the

story in a nutshell. Moller explained it in a great big book, but you are interested in the plain, simple fact that there is now a cod liver oil you can take with ease and comfort. We realize that you are going to doubt it. Sounds too good to be true. But it is true and we hope you will put it to the test. Just ask your druggist for "Peter Moller's Cod Liver Oil" and make it clear that that is what you want and that nothing else will do.

You will find that the results from taking "straight" cod liver oil are prompt and you will immediately prefer it to the mixtures and concoctions of cod liver oil made up to disguise the taste. Isn't the genuine always better than a makeshift? *Schieffelin & Co., 16-26 Cooper Square, New York. Distributors for United States.*

TRADE NOTES

ACTIVITIES OF THE S K F COMPANY IN NORWAY

In the S K F publication, *Sfären*, Director H. Grut of the Norwegian division of the Ball Bearing company discusses various phases of the business as it applies to Norway. Director Grut says that conditions in the industry are improving daily. Large orders have recently been received for bearings for transporting and conveying appliances, and the paper and pulp industry also constitutes a fairly big market for S K F products.

PROGRESS OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN DENMARK

Anders Larsen, in charge of the division of regional information of the U.S. Commerce Reports, has furnished the Department with an extensive article dealing with Danish industrial and commercial progress during recent months. The writer emphasizes that in no country has the farmer received more assistance from his government than in Denmark, and that this aid takes the following forms: 1. Organization and maintenance of numerous experimental stations; 2. Provision of State loans; 3. Assistance in reclamation of land; 4. Liberal provision for education.

EXPANSION OF AMERICAN CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

The expansion of the American chemical industry has placed it third among American industries

in capitalization, third in number of employees, first in consumption of coal, and second in the consumption of electrical power. Since 1914, the value of production has increased from \$1,046,994,000 to approximately \$3,000,000,000 in 1928.

NORWAY'S INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION AFTER TEN YEARS

It is exactly ten years since Norwegian industrial leaders organized Norway's Industrial Association, with Gustav Jensen as the first chairman. The present chairman of the board of directors is Consul H. P. Petersen. The chairman of the association's export group is Director Chr. Vig, and for the home industry group Arne Meidell. More than 430 concerns are now members of the association, representing a capital of 800,000,000 kroner.

GREENLAND EXTENDING ITS CRYOLITE MINES

A new up-to-date plant has been installed at Ivigtut in Greenland, and the important cryolite mines are now being worked throughout the year. Most of the production is going to the United States, especially to Philadelphia. The 1928 output amounted to 25,000 tons, but the amount is expected to be increased largely this year.

FINLAND OPENS GREAT IMATRA POWER STATION

The new power station at the Imatra rapids in Finland, owned by the government, has been opened. Hugo Malmi is the director.

When answering advertisements, please mention THE AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN REVIEW

V A D E M E C U M

MOUTH WASH



TOOTH PASTE

The famous swedish preparations for the care of the mouth and teeth.

Representatives in the U. S. A.

STROHMEYER & ARPE Co.
139-141 Franklin St., New York, N.Y.

LUDWIG THRY SIN
664 Brooklyn Av., Oakland, Cal.

THE SWEDISH PRODUCE Co.
657 West Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

Surgical Instruments of "Stainless Steel"

Made by STILLE-WERNER, Stockholm, Sweden, and sold in this country by

STILLE-SCANLAN
NEW YORK

The first to be made of "Stainless Steel" and the first to be introduced to the American market—Stille-Scanlan instruments alone combine a century of professional co-operation in the detailed designing and expert making of the finest surgical instruments in the world—and the proper application of "Stainless Steel" in their construction.

STILLE-SCANLAN

522 Fifth Avenue
NEW YORK

An After Dinner Cheese of Rare Delicacy and Flavor



Sold in leading Stores throughout the World
Served on "NORGE" over the North Pole, also on "GRAF-ZEPPELIN's" Trans-Atlantic Flight.

B. WESTERGAARD & CO.,
IMPORTERS

187-189 West 9th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

STAVANGER PRESERVING COMPANY

Largest and Most Modern Canning Factory in Stavanger, Norway

Established 1873

SARDINES
BRISLING
KIPPER-SNACKS

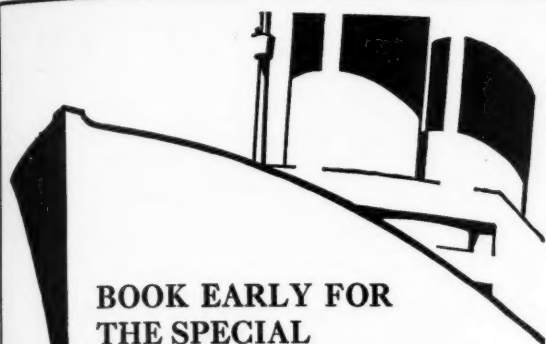
"CROSSED FISH"



FISH BALLS
FISH CAKES
FISH PUDDING

Ask for "Crossed Fish" — and you will be satisfied

When answering advertisements, please mention THE AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN REVIEW



**BOOK EARLY FOR
THE SPECIAL**

Christmas Sailings:

S.S. OSCAR II . . Nov. 23
S.S. FREDERIK VIII Dec. 7

Large, steady, comfortable steamers. Unexcelled cuisine. Moving pictures. Ship's radio magazine. Daily concerts by ship's orchestra and electric victrola.

Scenic route: South Norway, Christiansand, Oslo Fjord, Oslo, Swedish coast, Danish riviera—to Copenhagen.

Quick connections by rail or air service between Copenhagen and continental points. (Copenhagen to Hamburg, Berlin, 10 hours by rail; 1¾ hours by aeroplane.)

MINIMUM RATES

CABIN CLASS \$150 and \$155
(less 10% for round trip)

ROUND TRIP, Tourist Third
Cabin \$197.50 and \$200.50

ROUND TRIP, Third Class
\$175.00

For reservations and informations apply to our agents, or to

SCANDINAVIAN-AMERICAN LINE

General Offices: Passenger Department, 27 Whitehall Street, New York

Chicago, Ill.130 N. La Salle Street
Minneapolis123 S. Third Street
Boston, Mass.248 Washington Street
Seattle, Wash.1321 Fourth Avenue

San Francisco582 Market Street
Montreal, Canada1410 Stanley Street
Winnipeg, Man.461 Main Street
Halifax, N.S.51 Upper Water Street

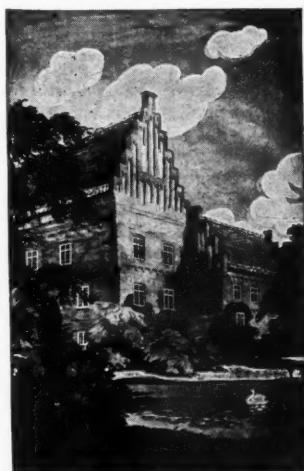
Four passenger steamers:
S.S. "FREDERIK VIII"
S.S. "UNITED STATES"
S.S. "HELLIG OLAV"
S.S. "OSCAR II"

1929 Sailings 1929 from New York:

| | | |
|---------------------|------|----|
| Hellig Olav | Oct. | 5 |
| Oscar II | Oct. | 12 |
| Frederik VIII | Oct. | 19 |
| United States | Nov. | 2 |
| Hellig Olav | Nov. | 9 |
| Oscar II | Nov. | 23 |
| Frederik VIII | Dec. | 7 |
| Hellig Olav | Dec. | 19 |

Forty-nine Years of Service and Experience

This Line offers an attractive and economical route and a splendid opportunity to visit the hospitable, fascinating Scandinavian lands; or Continental Europe via Copenhagen, the ideal starting point for any European tour.



RYGAARD CASTLE, FUNEN

AMERICAN SCANTIC LINE

INCORPORATED

SCANDINAVIAN and BALTIC PORTS

COMBINATION PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL SERVICE
"The American Route to Northern Europe"

Direct—New York to Copenhagen, Stockholm, Helsingfors and to the
 Polish ports of Gdynia and Danzig
 — Weekly Sailings —

ONE CLASS ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS
 EXCELLENT CUISINE
 NEW MODERN EQUIPMENT
 HOT AND COLD RUNNING WATER
 IN EACH ROOM
 LOWEST RATES

Copenhagen, Gdynia, Danzig, Stockholm,
 Helsingfors
 S.S. SAGAPORACKOctober 1
 Copenhagen, Gdynia, Danzig, Helsingfors
 S.S. CONEHATTAOctober 10
 Copenhagen, Stockholm, Helsingfors
 S.S. SAGUACHEOctober 17
 Copenhagen, Gdynia, Danzig, Helsingfors
 S.S. CITY OF FAIRBURYOctober 24
 Copenhagen, Stockholm, Helsingfors
 S.S. MINNEQUAOctober 31

Send for our new descriptive booklet

MOORE & McCORMACK CO., INC.

Managing Agents

5 Broadway, New York City Telephone Bowling Green 2885

Philadelphia, Pa.Bourse Bldg.
 Chicago, Ill.The Rookery
 New Orleans, La.1548 Canal Bank Bldg.
 Baltimore, Md.Seaboard Bldg.
 Pittsburgh, Pa.Oliver Bldg.
 St. Louis, Mo.Merchants Exchange Bldg.
 Cleveland, OhioUnion Trust Bldg.
 Tampa, Fla.Stovall Prof. Bldg.

Gothenburg, SwedenSkeppsbron 4
 Copenhagen, DenmarkØstergade 3
 Helsingfors, FinlandLars Krogius & Co.
 Oslo, NorwayE. B. Lund A/S
 Gdynia, PolandAmerican Scantic Line
 Warsaw, PolandJerozolimski 39
 DanzigAmerican Scantic Line

SHIPPING NOTES

MOTORLINER KUNGSHOLM'S WEST INDIES CRUISES

The Swedish American Line announces that the de luxe Motorliner Kungsholm will repeat its West Indies cruises of last year with sailings beginning December 21, this year, and ending February 22, 1930. There will be four cruises in all, as against only two last year. Christmas will be spent in Havana. Among the ports to be entered are Kingston, Jamaica, and Cartagena, Colombia. The ship will remain at each port a sufficient length of time to allow passengers ample opportunities for land visits.

NEW ADDITION TO FRED. OLSEN PACIFIC ROUTE FLEET

The Norwegian shipping firm Fred. Olsen & Company is having built in the shipyard at Odense, Denmark, a motorship of 11,000 tons, to be named Minister Swenson. It is to be a sistership to the company's other vessels, Abraham Lincoln, Benjamin Franklin and Knute Nelson. These ships are especially equipped to carry fruit from the northern Pacific states. The Abraham Lincoln recently brought a valuable cargo of fruit to London, Hull, and Oslo.

PHILADELPHIA GETS SAILORS' INSTITUTE

Prominent Norwegians in Philadelphia, acting with consular representatives of Norway, have purchased an old bank building on South Third Street, and have made plans to convert it into a seamen's church institute for Scandinavian sailors. The build-

ing will be operated under the auspices of the Norwegian Seamen's Church. In this connection it is of interest to know that this church in one year had more than \$250,000 for safekeeping on behalf of sailors.

TOLL HAS NEARLY PAID PANAMA CANAL COST

The Washington Bureau of Statistics states that the Panama Canal tolls for the first 15 years come within \$50,000,000 of paying the cost of the canal. The tolls amounted to \$223,751,682. Since its opening, 54,021 ships have passed through the waterway. They carried a total of 249,777,467 long tons of cargo.

DENMARK TAKES LEAD IN DIESEL MOTOR PRODUCTION

About 400 vessels, approximately half of the world's motorships, are equipped with Diesel motors of the Danish type. A considerable number of these ships, however, were constructed under license by foreign shipyards. In 1928, new vessels launched in Denmark approximated 138,800 gross tons, placing the country fourth in shipbuilding.

BALTIC AMERICA LINE INFORMATION BUREAU

With the view of furnishing information on matters pertaining to transportation between the United States and the Baltic, the Baltic America Line has organized an information bureau to function under the direct supervision of the company. The increasing trade and financial relations between the United States and Northern Europe has led the shipping line to take the initiative in a movement that appears to hold considerable promise.

When answering advertisements, please mention THE AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN REVIEW